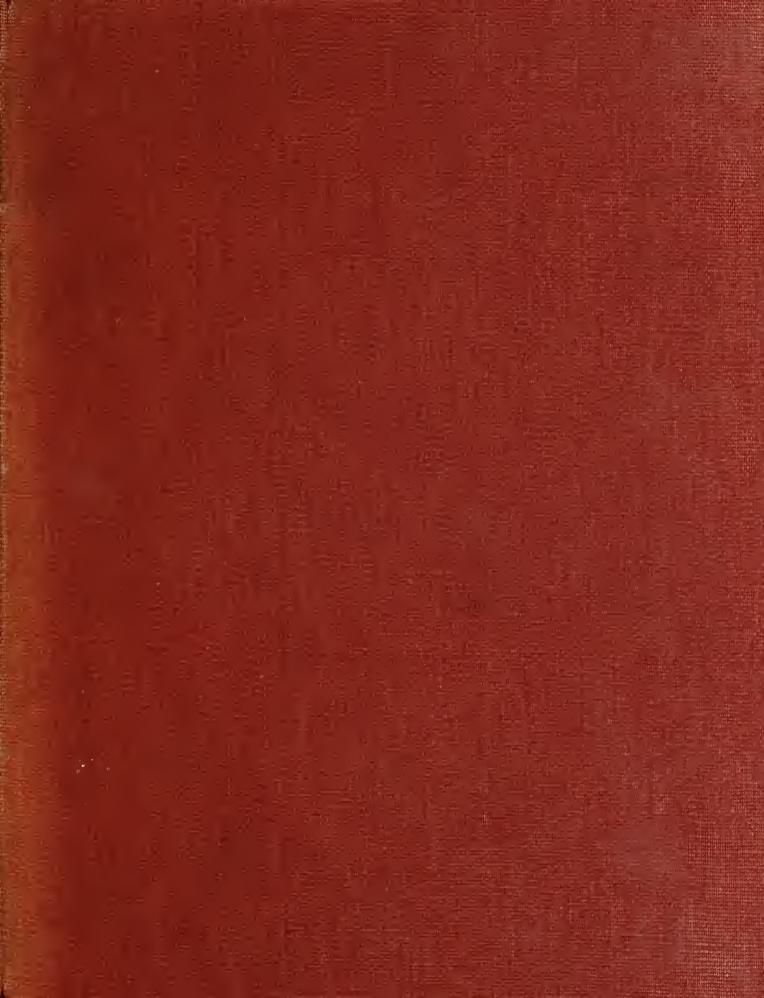
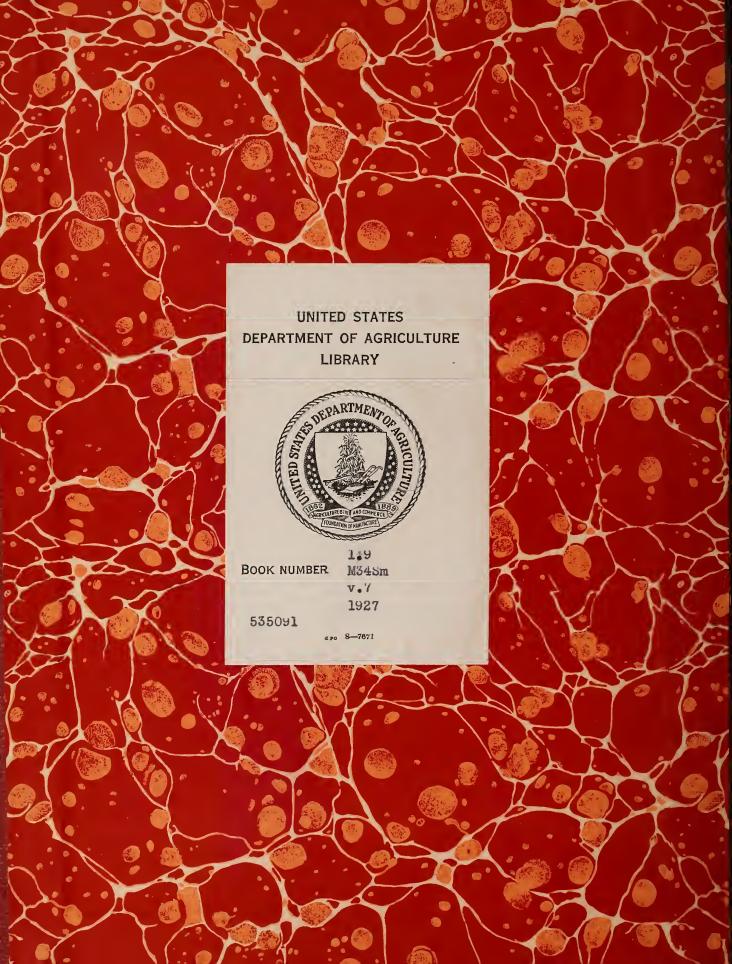
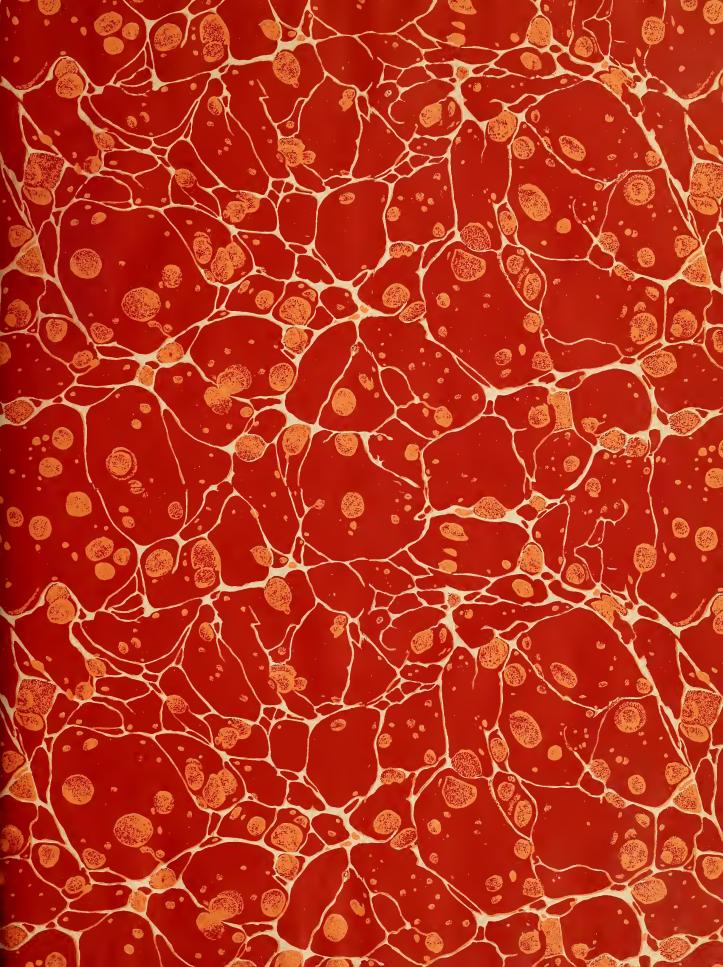
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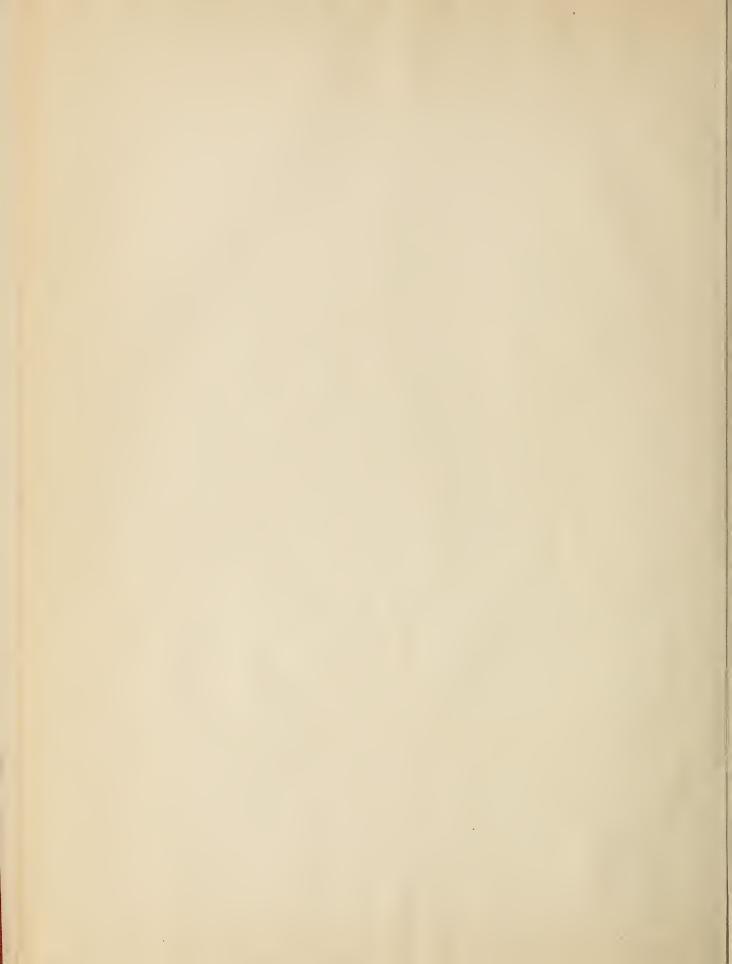


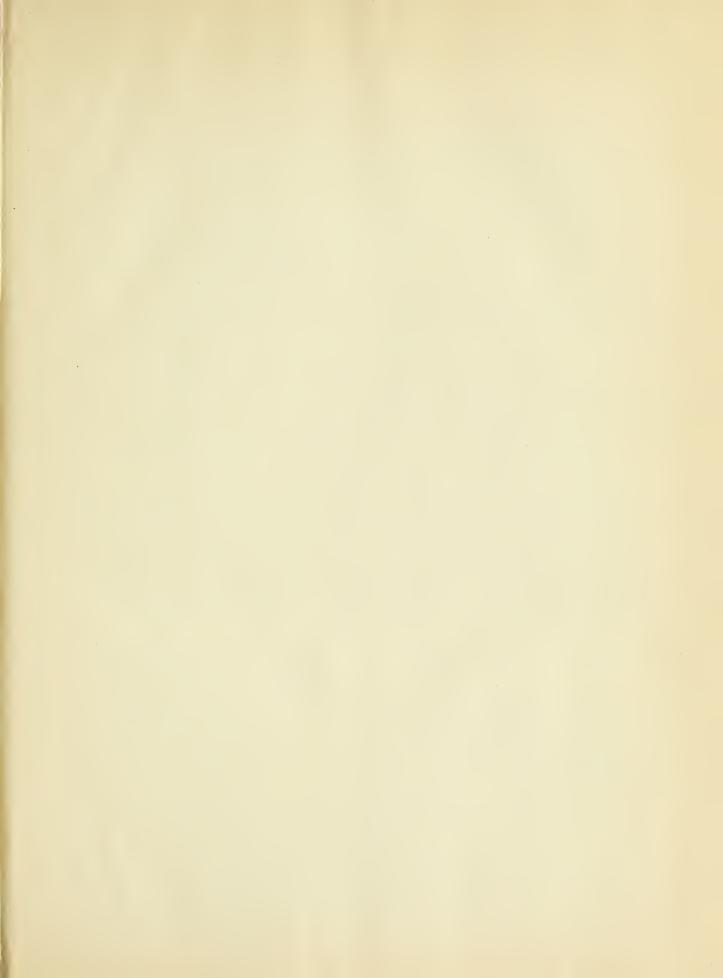


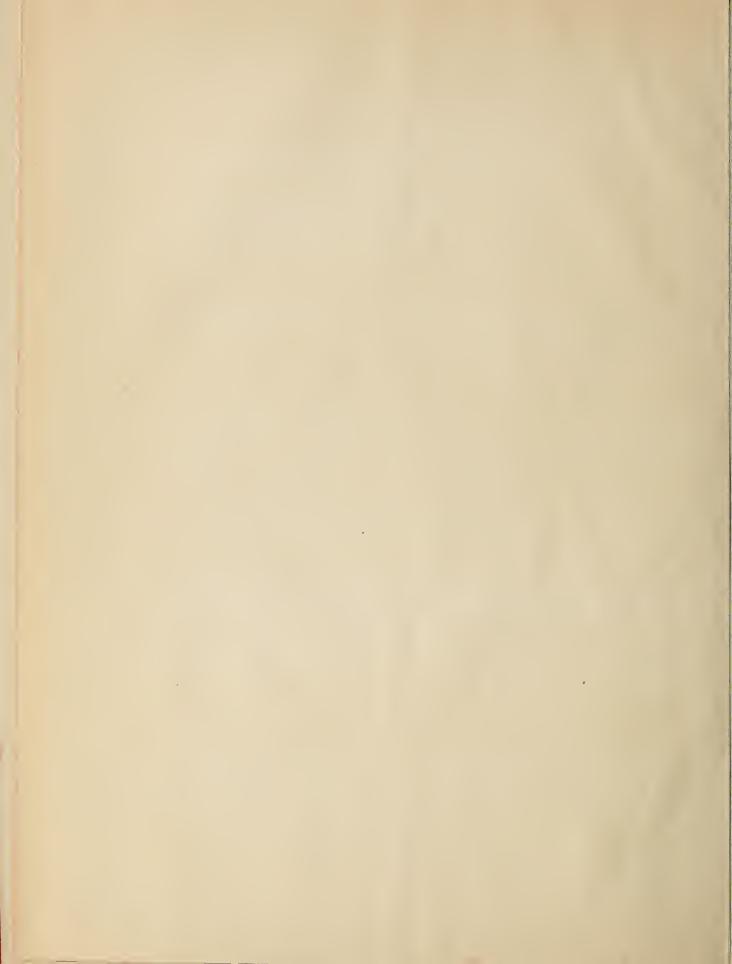












STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND MELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D, C.

January 5, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 1.

WOULD MAKE APPLE GRADING LAW UNIFORM IN NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Efforts are under way to develop an apple grading law which may be adopted by each of the New England States and therefore eventually become a uniform law for the northeastern corner of the United States.

Representatives of the horticultural societies of each of the New England States met in a series of conferences on the subject at Boston a year ago. The final draft recommended at these conferences was submitted to the New Hampshire Horticultural Society at its annual meeting last November. Certain changes were deemed necessary in the grade requirements and a special committee was appointed to redraft them and to recommend definitions.

The New Hampshire committee has completed its work and offered the draft to the fruit growers of the state for further study. It has been suggested that all apple growers who have fruit in storage practice grading a few barrels in conformity with the suggested grades and definitions in order to discover any defects or impractical features in the recommended grades.

The entire apple packing and grading law is to come up for discussion at the winter meeting of the Horticultural Society to be held Mat Concord January 13, at which time the final draft will be outlined of legislative approval.

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS SEEKS TO POPULARIZE GRADED PRODUCTS.

The Wisconsin Department of Markets is urging consumers to ask for U.S. Grade No. 1 potatoes, so as to reap the full benefit of the State grading law. The department is telling consumers that when purchasing potatoes they should take into consideration that each each or container of potatoes must be tagged, branded or labeled to show the grade, and that when a container is marked U.S. Grade No. 1 it means that the potatoes contained therein are of good quality and must meet the requirements of such grade.

"U. S. Grade No. 1 potatoes must not contain more than 6 per cent defective stock. There is but a small percentage of waste lost in paring U.S. Grade No. 1 potatoes. If potatoes are misrepresented to the purchaser the seller of such potatoes is subject to prosecution."

The Department of Markets is warning consumers to beware of potatoes offered for sale as ungraded for the reason that there is no limit placed on the amount of defective stock that containers marked "Ungraded" may contain.

Bureau of Agr'l Economics, Dept. of Agriculture,

GOOD PROGRAMS SCHEDULED AT "FARMERS' WEEKS" THIS WINTER.

Many interesting programs for "Farmers' Weeks" over the country the end of January and early February have been received by the editor of "Marketing Activities". Information on the following celebrations has been received to date:

Missouri Farmers' Week, January 17 to 21, at Columbia, Mo., is to be held under the joint auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture. The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued a 16-page booklet, giving program details.

New York Farmers' Week, February 7 to 12, at Cornell, N.Y. by the New York State College of Agriculture, will be the twentieth annual cele-

bration of its kind.

North Dakota Farmers! Week, January 31 to February 5, at Fargo, N.D.,

by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Pennsylvania's Eleventh Annual State Farm Products Show, January 17 to 21, at Harrisburg, Pa., will be participated in by thirty-five agricultural organizations and institutions, including the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

Iowa's annual meeting of livestock shippers, January 10 to 12, at Des Moines, Ia., will be attended by several hundred cooperative livestock shippers representing 170 local associations. The third day of the meeting will be a joint meeting with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation which holds its annual meeting on the same date as the livestock shippers.

Illinois' Thirtieth Annual Farmers Week, January 17 to 22 at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois will feature, among other subjects, the marketing of grain through livestock.

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PENNSYLVANIA MAKING PROGRESS IN FRUIT STANDARDIZATION.

Much progress in the standardization of fruit packed and shipped by the carload in Pennsylvania during the past three years is reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Use of standard grades has become more extensive throughout the commercial fruit belt of the State, and increasing interest is being shown in the leading potato producing counties, as evidenced by the State-Federal shipping point inspection work the past six months.

Shipping point inspection work was started in 1923 by the State Bureau of Markets at eight shipping points in four counties. During that year 234 cars of apples and four of potatoes were inspected. During the past season the work was carried on at 55 shipping points in 12 counties. The total number of carloads of peaches, apples and potatoes inspected the past year will be approximately 1,500 carloads, or more than six times the number inspected three years ago.

January 5, 1927

PAST YEAR BETTER FOR LIVESTOCK THAN FOR CROP PRODUCERS.

The events of 1926 convey a clear warning for the Cotton Belt, reasonable assurance to livestock producers, and suggest conservatism generally as to crop acreage in 1927, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

concludes in its January 1 report on the agricultural situation.

"Considering the country as a whole," the report says, "1926 seems to have registered in the minds of a majority of farmers as a disappointing year. The rise in prices of farm products in 1924, which was fairly well sustained during 1925, had aroused still further hopes for 1926, but the sharp slump in cotton, grain, and fruit prices this fall reduced the purchasing power of extensive regions and brought the season to a rather depressing close. Many producers of winter wheat, potatoes, and certain livestock products did well, however.

"The crop season was a harassing one with very late spring, widespread drought in early summer and much rain during harvest. Although the major crops finally turned out about average yields, their quality was lowered, with much consequent discount to farmers from the nominal market prices. The value of the principal crops, based upon prices December 1, was \$7,801,000,000 compared with \$8,949,000,000 a year ago. In spite of lower prices, however, about 2,000,000 acres or 5 per cent greater area of winter wheat was sown this fall than last."

A much brighter picture is painted for the livestock industry. The dairy industry is reported to have had a favorable spread between milk and feed prices most of the year, poultry producers were relatively prosperous, and hog producers have had the most advantageous spread between corn and hog prices in several years, although the cholera epidemic last fall wiped out many opportunities for profit.

"Cattle feeders did not have a very profitable experience last winter," according to the report, "yet the movement of cattle into the Corn Belt up to December 1 indicated about as large a volume of feeding this winter as last. Range cattlemen appear optimistic. The number of sheep and lambs on feed December 1 apparently exceeded last year's number by at least 200,000 head, the increase being in the Corn Belt with a heavy decrease in Colorado. The recent pig survey covering 11 Corn Belt States indicates only about 4 per cent increase in the fall pig crop, less than 1 per cent increase in the total 1926 pig crop, no increase in the 1927 spring pig crop, and a probable decrease in hog slaughter during the marketing year 1926-27."

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INFLUENCE OF GRANULATION ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND BAKING QUALITY OF FLOUR is the title of Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1463-D, which contains the results of an investigation to determine the effect on baking quality and chemical composition of flours subjected to various forms of excessive grinding and of different degrees of fineness.

CROP REPORTING DATES FOR 1927.

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The following crop reporting dates for the first six months of 1927 have been announced tentatively by the United States Crop Reporting Boards (1927)

January 21, 4 p.m., report on number and value of livestock on farms.

March 8, 2 p.m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of county of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye.

March 18, 2 p.m., report on intentions to plant spring -sown crops, except cotton.

April 8, 2 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, rye and pasture; also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, orange trees, lemon trees, and grapefruit trees.

May 9, 3 p.m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows, and pasture. Also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, and almonds.

May 17, 11 a.m., revision of the report on acreage and yield of cotton in 1926.

June 9, 3 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, pasture, apples, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, olives, prunes, plums, almonds, and walnuts.

These tentative dates have been established pending the issuance of crop regulations covering dates for the entire year, unless other dates within the particular months be prescribed by law or amendment to the regulations.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON ISSUES REPORT ON FARM OUTLOOK.

A report on the outlook for poultry, sheep, beef, and dairy products in the State of Washington has been issued by the Washington State Extension Service. The report reviews the past situation, analyzes the present, and looks into the immediate future.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS.

ASSOCIATION, which will be held at Buffalo January 19 and 20 will give special emphasis to the interests of growers of potatoes for table use.

MONTANA SEEKS TO FORMULATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

With all the facts of Montana's agricultural resources and possibilities before them, the results of two years of study and investigation by the Montana Extension Service and the Montana Experiment Station, the agricultural, business and industrial leaders of the state are meeting at Bozeman this week to develop a sound, practical agricultural development program for Montana.

More than two score of the state's leading organizations and industries are represented at the meeting. From it will come a plan of action for forming district agricultural programs for every section of the state upon which every organization and interest in the state

may center its thought and effort.

J. C. Taylor, director of the Montana Extension Service, declares that according to the opinion of the state's leaders the time is ripe for the centralization of all effort upon a plan of work which will more rapidly bring Montana's agriculture to its ultimate goal. While the groundwork will be laid and general plans drawn up at the Bozeman meeting, the state-wide gathering primarily is for the purpose of preparing for individual district economic conferences to be held later in the winter at which district programs based upon the particular problems of each section of the state will be prepared.

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SECURES NEXT INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION,

The 1927 summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation is to be held at Northwestern University. June 20 to July 17 inclusive have been selected tentatively as the dates of the session. The 1928 summer session will be held at Berkley, Calif., at the University of California.

The first summer session was held in 1925 at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and the second in 1926 at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. In going to Chicago next year the trustees believe that an unparalleled opportunity will be afforded not only for a record-breaking attendance but for an intensive study of distributive problems of marketing as presented by one of the greatest food marts in the world.

The invitation of Northwestern University was supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Livestock Producers' Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association and several of the strong Middle-Western State Farm Bureaus and cooperative groups.

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A COMPARISON ON THE BASIS OF NET INCOME of twenty profitable and twenty unprofitable farms in Lincoln County, Miss., is the title of Circular No. 67 issued by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

PUBLICAT ...

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y. has ust published. The report shows the progress of the Station's work of the year in all departments, including agronomy, animal industry, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, dairying, entomology, and horticulture.

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THE PHILADELPHIA STRAWBERRY MARKET is the title of a mimeographed report of conditions during the past season, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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A SUMMARY OF THE 1926 CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS SEASON has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the California Department of Agriculture, in mimeograph.

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THE FARM REAL ESTATE SITUATION is the title of a mimeographed report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report discusses the changes which have taken place in farm real estate values since 1920, and changes in farm ownership during the year ended March 15, 1926. State tables are included.

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SCHOOL LUNCHES, is the title of Extension Circular 89 by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The circular contains many interesting recipes.

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COOKING CLUB WORK, first year, and COOKING CLUB WORK, second and third year are the titles of Circulars 87 and 88 by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. These circulars also contain many recipes.

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COTTONSEED MEAL THE CHEAPEST SOURCE OF PROTEIN, WITH SUGGESTED RATIONS is the title of Bulletin No. 325 by the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

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BREEDING NEW VARIETIES OF CANNING PEAS is the title of Research Bulletin 80 by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin.

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SPINNING TESTS FOR LEADING VARIETIES OF NORTH CAROLINA COTTONS is the title of a mimeographed report by Horace H. Willis, Associate Marketing Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report discusses the percentages of waste, strength of yarns, irregularity of yarns, manufacturing properties, and relation of yarn strength to fiber length and strength.

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January 12, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 2.

CLEARING HOUSE ON MARKET
LEGISLATION INAUGURATED BY BUREAU.

A project which will serve in the nature of a clearing house on marketing legislation has been established by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington at the request of the National Association of Marketing Officials following action taken at the Chicago meeting last December.

This matter has been considered by the marketing officials for several years, and the need for a constant and up-to-date survey of changes in marketing legislation has been evident. The work will be started immediately under the leadership of H. F. Fitts, assistant to the chief of bureau, who has been associated with the bureau for several years in close contact with the administrative office.

Mr. Fitts, a graduate in law, has become familiar with the legislative aspects of service and regulatory work in the bureau. A survey of Federal and State legislation relating to marketing in its various aspects will be assembled, and arrangements made to keep the data up-to-date.

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EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK MEETINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension, wrote extension directors December 18, suggesting that in as many cases as possible the farm management demonstrator or some other extension specialist be sent to Washington to participate in the preparation of outlook reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the week of January 24.

Replies have been received to date from a number of states expressing interest and indicating their intention of furnishing representatives. Those expected to be present include farm management demonstrators Manchester of Connecticut, Hudelson of Illinois, Robertson of Indiana, Reed of Maine, Branch of Massachusetts, Woodworth of New Hampshire, Hart of New York, Fuller of North Dakota, Turner of Washington, Knowles of N. J., Arnold, Ohio, Woodworth, N. H., Robertson, Ind., and Thorfumson, Okla.

Directors Symons of Maryland, Alvord of Texas, and Hutcheson of Virginia are sending representatives. Prof. John T. Horper, or some other member of the Michigan State College of agricultural economics staff is expected; also D. C. Card of Kentucky, and H.C.Hensley of Missouri. Dr. G.W.Førster, head of the farm management department at North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering will attend; Extension Director G.E.Adams of Rhode Island State College plans to come, and Mr. C.E.Brehm, assistant director of extension, will represent the Tennessee College of Agriculture. Mr. F.P.Weaver of Pennsylvania and J.A.Dadisman of West Virginia are also expected to attend.

Miss E. L. Day,

Room 308, Bieber Eldg.,

Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

NEWS NOTES ON MEETINGS.

Connecticut is to have a three-day Union Agricultural Meeting at Hartford, January 26, 27, and 28, which will be in the charge of a committee of which State Commissioner of Agriculture Philo T. Platt is the chairman.

Ohio Farmers' Week is to be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, January 31 to February 4. Arrangements have been made for reduced railroad fares to the celebration.

Iowa Farm and Home Week, at Iowa State College, Ames, is scheduled for January 31 to February 5. February 3 has been set aside for dairymen of the state to have a full program of dairy meetings and talks.

North Dakota livestock breeders will gather at Fargo January 20 in annual meeting, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. The North Dakota Dairymen's Association will meet at Fargo, January 19. The college will lay special stress upon cattle and pigs during the Livestock and Dairy week, January 17 to 22.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, February 2, 3, and 4.

Georgia's twentieth annual Farmers Week and School of Cooperative Marketing is to be held at Athens, Ga., January 24 to 29 under the auspices of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

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FEDERAL GRADES ESTABLISHED FOR BURLEY TOBACCO.

Establishment of standard grades for Burley tobacco, known as U.S. Type 31, has been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Fifty-six grades cover all qualities of Burley.

The grades have been prepared particularly for use under the United States Warehouse Act, the importance of the grades being shown in that Burley furnishes a large portion of the cigaret, pipe, and chewing tobacco that is consumed in the United States.

The standard grades will be shown on warehouse receipts issued under the Warehouse Act, and used as the basis for collateral valuation. They are expected to form a convenient basis of exchange between seller and buyer, buyer and manufacturer, and will be useful to farmers in sorting their tobacco for market.

Specifications of the grades have been published in a mimeographed pamphlet, the pamphlet containing a full explanation of the Government grading system, definitions of a number of trade terms used in connection with the grades, and a list of the elements of quality, showing the various degrees of quality considered commercially in tobacco.

SCIENTISTS PLAN WARFARE ON EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

A program for continued study of the European corn borer, which has become a serious menace in the Corn Belt States, was presented by the United States Department of Agriculture at a two-day conference in Washington, January 6 and 7, attended by State experiment station directors, Federal and State entomologists and agronomists, representatives of the International Corn Borer Committee and numerous other agencies. The plan was considered to be a full and complete research program and received the approval of the meeting.

The research program of the department includes many investigational phases that have a bearing either directly or indirectly on the problem of control. Many of these studies have been under way for a long time. It was the general opinion of those in attendance that practically nothing had been omitted from this program for research. Enlargement of some of the projects was arranged for, but no new lines of work were suggested.

In line with what has already been determined about the pest and its habits, general clean-up programs are being advocated; parasites are being introduced; machinery for low-cutting is being developed; resistance of varieties of corn is being studied; means of utilizing stalks for industrial purposes are being investigated; many studies of various phases of the life history of the insect are under investigation in this country and in Europe; and various other lines of work are in progress.

The discussion emphasized the fact that many States and interested agencies are working toward control of the pest and have become thoroughly aroused to the seriousness of the situation.

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GENERAL IMMUNIZATION ADVISED TO PREVENT HOG-CHOLERA LOSSES.

Primary reliance on the preventive serum treatment rather than on other less dependable safeguards is advised by veterinary officials of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent a recurrence of the serious hog cholera losses encountered late in 1926. Though sanitation, local precautions, prompt quarantine, and other aids in preventing the disease are helpful, the most dependable safeguard, the officials declare, is immunity obtained by the preventive serum treatment.

Attention is called to the importance of using pure and potent serum and virus in proper doses for conferring immunity.

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BEAN FEEDING, a new experiment station bulletin by the New Mexico A. & M. College, and written by C. P. Wilson and J. L. Lantow, shows the results of experiments on feeding cull, or defective Pinto beans, and also the value of feeding mesquite and tornillo beans.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION A SUCCESS IN MARYLAND.

Shipping point inspection service was inaugurated in Maryland in 1924. During that year 426 inspections were made for 16 applicants at 6 loading points. In 1925 there was an increase of 211 per cent in the number of cars inspected, and an 80 per cent increase in the number of applicants served, or 1325 cars inspected for 29 applicants.

During each of the past two years, according to the Maryland State Department of Markets, the largest number of inspections has been made on applies and Irish potatoes. The production of these two crops increased materially in 1926, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of inspections.

A total of 3010 cars of 8 different commodities were inspected during 1926, or an increase of 127 per cent over 1925, and 611 per cent over 1924. Inspections were made at 56 railroad points compared with 33 in 1925, and 6 in 1924.

Progress is reported also in the actual use of the recognized U.S. standard grades. In some instances shippers and growers have unloaded, regraded, and repacked cars of produce which failed to meet the requirements of such grades before letting them go on the market.

The inspection service is conducted on an actual cost basis.

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ILLINOIS TAKES ACTION TO COMBAT CORN BORER.

A state policy covering necessary state appropriations and possible legislative action to combat the European corn borer is to be considered at a joint meeting of the State Cornborer Committee representing business and agricultural interests at the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, January 14.

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"THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION" NOW ISSUED IN PRINTED FORM.

"The Agricultural Situation", the monthly summary of economic conditions issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is being published now in printed form.

Under the provisions of a resolution of Congress, "The Agricultural Situation" can be sent free only to libraries, the press, Government officials, workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations and other institutions and individuals actually assisting the Department of Agriculture in collecting or disseminating agricultural information.

Applications should be sent to the Mailing Lists Section, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

COTTON TRADE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MEET ON QUESTIONS OF FUTURE CONTRACTS.

Representatives of agricultural colleges, cotton manufacturers associations, cotton cooperatives, cotton exchanges, and shippers organizations met with officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, January 10, to consider questions which have arisen over the development of new methods of harvesting cotton in their relation to tendering cotton on future contracts.

The feeling was expressed generally at the meeting that the present procedure of handling the classing of cotton under the Cotton Futures Act was being conducted in the most practicable method under the circumstances.

It was the concensus of opinion that nothing should be done to cause cotton that is being harvested under the newer methods to be sold at discounts, but that it should stand on its own merits, which is the policy that the Department of Agriculture always has followed, and which policy the department will continue to follow.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA ADOPT GOVERNMENT TOBACCO CLASSIFICATIONS.

Virginia and North Carolina have followed the lead of Kentucky in adopting the United States Type Classifications of American-grown tobacco for the purposes of state reports. The type classifications of American-grown tobacco published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is filling an important need in the trade by bringing out a clear distinction between the various types produced. A copy of the classification may be obtained upon request to the bureau. Statistics of the quantity of production, yield per acre, and pieces by types also are available. ---000---

SMALL FOOD PURCHASES AN IMPORTANT EACTOR IN DISTRIBUTION COSTS.

The small quantity of food bought at any one time by consumers has been found by Department of Agriculture marketing experts to be an important factor in present-day distribution costs in urban centers.

A study of distribution costs in New York City, for example, shows that the standard retail sales of fruits and vegetables is about 26 cents for each kind of product, of which about 14 cents is the wholesale value landed at New York City.

Carloads of products are broken into smaller lots by wholesalers for the jobbers, the jobbers in turn break up the packages into still smaller lots for retailers, and the retailers further subdivide the shipments for consumers. All this entails service which is paid for ultimately by the consumer.

The study brings to light features of metropolitan distribution which are of outstanding significance in determining the expense of distributing perishable foods to city consumers. Complete details of the study have been published in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1411-D. entitled "Expense Factors in City Distribution of Perishables."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE DUNLAP ADDRESSES SHEEP RAISERS AT NASHVILLE.

Hon. R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the Lamb Improvement Conference at Nashville, Tennessee, January 13, declared that he considers livestock raising the most logical means of diversifying the Southern farmer's activity.

"On many farms of the South," he said, "sheep constitute a profitable part of the livestock enterprise. In localities where there is an abundance of good sheep pasture and plenty of choice legume hay that can be fed to sheep when pastures are not sufficient, the principal factor which limits the Southern farmers' possibilities of sheep production is internal parisites.

"Farmers now are able to restrict the ravages of sheep parasites sufficiently to make well managed sheep raising generally profitable in most parts of the country where economical production of good sheep feed is possible. In the southern states this control of parasites has been successful in such important sheep producing regions as Middle Tennessee, the bluegrass region of Kentucky and in the Appalachian region as far south as about the southern boundaries of Tennessee and North Carolina.

"The Department now is wrestling strenuously with the sheep parasite problem in the Coastal Plains region by means of definite experiments at McNeill, Miss. There the problem is much more acute and the possibilities for profitable sheep raising are limited to a considerable extent. Just what the Department's experiments will discover in this connection is still an undecided question.

"In those districts of the South where sheep raising is profitable, many farmers have opportunity to increase their incomes substantially by raising sheep on the same farms where they raise their cattle and hogs. Practical experience has shown that very often the use of sheep in diversified livestock farming increases the earning power of the farmer.

"As a rule the mutton type of sheep fits best in southern farming. The climate of the South is well adapted to the production of early lambs that are ready for market in spring and early summer when prices for choice, young lambs are relatively high. Wool is of course worthy of proper attention but under modern conditions the sale of lambs should return to most southern farmers more than the sale of the wool from the same flock, if it is properly managed."

THE VIRGINIA DAIRY INDUSTRY is the title of Survey Bulletin No. 2 by the Virginia Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bulletin gives a history of dairying in Virginia, and discusses possibilities of dairying, results of a special dairy survey, dairy manufacturers, cream grading, and dairy feeds.

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January 19, 1927

Vol. 7, No. 3

MANY ACTIVITIES CITED IN REPORT
OF NEW YORK MARKETS DEPARTMENT.

The name of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York has been changed to "Agriculture and Markets", according to information from Director H. Deane Phillips, as a result of the reorganization of the State government now being put into operation.

Director Phillips' report of his department's activities during 1926 is a comprehensive document that deals with market news service, shipping point inspection, city market problems, cooperative marketing, the commission merchants law, and miscellaneous activities.

The market news reports, according to Director Phillips' statement, are published in all important daily newspapers of the State and broadcast from nine radio stations. The report on up-state produce in the New York City market, for example, is published daily in newspapers whose combined circulation is close to 2,000,000 copies. In addition, this report is broadcast by radio from four stations and a condensed summary is prepared three times a week and sent by mail to a large number of weekly newspapers. The daily papers receive the report over the leased wires of the various press associations.

Shipping point inspection carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown a steady expansion, the report says, the service being now in its fifth season of operation. Only potatoes were inspected the first year, but since then the service has been expanded to other commodities until inspection is available now on potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, lettuce, grapes, carrots, plums, quinces, and celery. Total inspections for the current season are expected to exceed 3000 cars.

The department has made extensive studies of distribution problems in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, and Buffalo. Brief studies have been made in Corning, Middletown, Elmira, Binghamton, Johnson City, Oneonta, Amsterdam, Hornell, and Watertown.

The report declares that the cooperative marketing movement in the State, having passed through several years of uncertainty and difficulty, has now emerged on a sound and substantial basis, as indicated by reports covering the 1925 crop year filed with the department by a total of 1,071 active associations.

One regulatory function of the department relating to marketing is the enforcement of the law which requires the licensing and bonding of commission merchants. From July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926 there were granted a total of 662 licenses for the sale of farm products, resulting in the collection of fees aggregating \$6,620. The department also conducts an information service in regard to all phases of marketing, which is widely used by farmers, shippers, Farm Bureau managers, and other similar agencies.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRAISES MARKET NEWS SERVICE IN TEXAS.

The value of the market news service in Texas is emphasized in the annual report of the Agricultural Department of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, just released.

"Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Department of Agriculture," says the report, "the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has established a market news service for all south Texas, covering all of the perishable commodities in the way of fruits and vegetables, as well as truck crops, livestock, dairy products, wool, egg and poultry products.

"Under the leadership of J. Austen Hunter, market news specialist, this service has been especially valuable, thorough and complete, and it has aroused the good-will, interest, and cooperation of the irrigated truck farming, and orchard interests of south Texas, as no other activity is in a position to do. The Wireless Service of the Eighth Corps Area War Department, has been of special value, and has made it possible to extend the market news service daily through the wireless stations at Laredo and Brownsville.

"In further extension of this market news service, the Chamber of Commerce appropriated funds for broadcasting over WOLI a summary of the market news each day during the noon hour.

"The wireless service of the Eighth Corps Area, and the Radio service of the Southern Equipment Company, with the cooperation of the agencies above named, has tied into and brought into contact a greater number of agricultural districts than would be possible by any other system, or by any other service. There is no more important service to be rendered than the market news service under the plan outlined."

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NEWS NOTES ON MEETINGS.

Poultry week for all of North Dakota will be held at the North Dakota Agricultural College January 24-29. The Fifth Annual Poultry short course is to be held during the week.

A series of 70 one-day farmers! institutes is being held in 48 Minnesota counties during January, February, and the first half of March, the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division has announced. The institutes will be in the charge of four practical and experienced Minnesota farmers.

Five dairymen's associations or breeders' clubs, representing most of the producers in Connecticut, are cooperating to insure the success of the dairymen's meeting to be held in connection with the Union Agricultural Meeting at Hartford, January 26, 27 and 28.

A record attendance is expected at the Third Annual Farm Women's Week at the University of Tennessee, January 24 to 29.

MOTION PICTURES TO BE USED IN CORN BORER CAMPAIGN.

Two new motion pictures are the most recent weapons adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture in its attack on the European corn borer. These educational films, just released, are "The Corn Borer and What To Do About it", and "Corn and the Borer".

The films are designed to teach farmers the appearance, habits and methods of the borer and to instruct them in ways and means of protecting their fields against ravages. Copies of the films will be available for general distribution February 1.

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NEW MONTHLY PUBLICATION FOR CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS ISSUED AT WASHINGTON.

"Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Leader" is the title of a new monthly publication issued at Washington in the interests of 4-H clubs conducted by the cooperative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges.

"The purpose of the publication," declares C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, "is to increase public interest in club work, to provide a means for the interchange of ideas among club workers, and to knit club folks more closely together. In its preparation we want the counsel of all engaged in club work."

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NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF MARKETS HAS NEW CHIEF - ALBERT E. MERCKER.

The appointment of Albert E. Mercker, of Washington, D. C. as chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets has been announced by W. B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey.

Mr. Mercker has been actively engaged for three years in commission work handling New Jersey produce. He was on fruit and vegetable inspection work with the Bureau of Markets, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for four years, and in January 1922 he was made supervising inspector of the eastern district.

He has been with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the last four years, where he supervised shipping point inspection, handling all crops grown on the Atlantic Seaboard. He has done outstanding work on the standardization of farm products and containers; the establishment of credit groups; and the organization of agricultural marketing programs.

Mr. Mercker is 33 years of age, having been graduated from New Jersey State Agricultural College in 1915.

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The early development and present extent of cooperative marketing is graphically presented in a new motion picture "Cooperative Marketing in the United States", just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SEEKING NEW USES FOR COTTON AS RELIEF MEASURE.

New uses for cotton are being sought by the United States Department of Agriculture, in the belief that a partial solution of the cotton surplus problem may be found in this direction. Prominent among the suggested additional outlets for cotton are its substitution for imported jute and burlap in cotton bale coverings and in bagging, wrappers and cordage, the use of cotton instead of paper bags for groceries and feeds, and the creation of an increased demand for cotton in clothing through the development of appropriate styles and the manufacture of cotton cloth suited to various climates.

A bale of cotton covered with cotton bagging manufactured in 1889 is on display in Secretary Jardine's office at Washington. The inventor of the process declares that the substitution of cotton bagging for jute would utilize 300,000 bales of low grade cotton a year.

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PROGRESS REPORTED IN DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS FOR MONTANA.

Unanimous approval of the plan to develop agricultural programs for the State of Montana was voiced by more than 300 farmers, business men and organizations representatives who took part in the Farm and Home Week meetings at Bozeman.

For the purpose of the work under way, the state has been divided into districts so that each area may consider its problems separately. Each district is to appoint committees of men and women and to report their findings and recommendations at two-day economic conferences later in the winter. Definite programs for each district will be based upon the findings of the committees.

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MEETINGS TO BE HELD ON DUST EXPLOSIONS IN COTTONSEED MILLS.

A series of meetings on the prevention of dust explosions in cottonseed mills is being held between now and February 5 in a number of Southern cities for the purpose of enabling W. A. Noel, engineer of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry to demonstrate dust explosion and fire prevention methods.

Mr. Noel will lecture before officers of the Cottonseed Crushers Associations of each State visited, managers of industrial plants, fire marshals, and safety organizations. Lantern slides and a motion picture film will be used to illustrate his lecture.

The first meeting will be with the students of engineering and chemistry at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., January 20, followed by meetings at Memphis, Tenn., January 21 and 22; Little Rock, Ark., January 24; Jackson, Miss., January 26; New Orleans, La., January 27; Montgomery, Ala., January 31; Atlanta, Ga., February 1 and 2; Columbia, S. C., February 3; Raleigh, N. C., February 4; Richmond, Va., February 5.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4909, by Senator Smith, authorizing the Director of the Census to take a census of baled cotton, known as the "carry over" on hand on August 1, 1927 *** was reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee with amendments.
- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for seed and feed loans was reported out of the Senate Committee.
- H.R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, to provide for the eradication of the European corn borer passed the House.
- H.R. 15668, by Mr. Zihlman, authorizing the acquisition of a site for the farmers' produce market was reported out of the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

The following bills providing for farm relief and the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities were introduced; S. 5088, by Senator Curtis; H.R. 15963, by Mr. Crisp; H.R. 16123, by Mr. Jacobstein; H.R. 16250, by Mr. McSwain; and H.R. 15655 and H.R. 15823, by Mr. Aswell.

- H. J. Res. 313, by Mr. McDuffie, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to make investigations of new uses for cotton.
- H. R. 16295, by Mr. Ketcham, to provide for further development of agricultural extension work ***.
- H. R. 15909, by Mr. Underhill, granting authority to the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio communications.
- H. J. Res. 321, by Mr. Hudson, creating a commission to investigate civil service retirement ****.
- H. R. 16117, by Mrs. Rogers, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and standards for farm products, and for other purposes.

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HYBRID SELECTIONS OF MARQUIS AND KOTA is the title of Bulletin 200 by the North Dakota Experiment Station, being a comparative study with regard to disease resistance, yield and baking quality.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO MARKET has been published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as a mimeographed report.

A SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SEED MARKETING CONFERENCE at Chicago, Nov. 29 and 30 has been published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTING DATES FOR CURRENT YEAR.

The full schedule of crop reporting dates for 1927 has been announced by the United States Crop Reporting Board as follows:

- 1. Tuesday, February 1, 1927, 4 p.m., report on number and value of livestock on farms.
- 2. Tuesday, March 8, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of county of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye.
- 3. Friday, March 18, 1927, 2 p.m., report on intentions to plant spring-sown crops, except cotton.
- 4. Friday, April 8, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, rye, and pasture; also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, orange trees, lemon trees, and grapefruit trees.
 - 5. Monday, May 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows, and pastures. Also reports on condition in certain States of peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, and almonds.
 - 6. Tuesday, May 17, 1927, 11 a.m., revision of the report on acreage and yield of cotton in 1926.
 - 7. Thursday, June 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, pasture, apples, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apricots, cherries, olives, prunes, plums, almonds, and walnuts.
 - 8. Wednesday, July 6, 1927, 12:30 p.m., report on acreage, condition, and probable production of cotton.
 - 9. Saturday, July 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on stocks of wheat on farms, acreage and condition of corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, tame hay, dry edible beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, hops, condition of pasture, lima beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, apricots, cherries, figs, olives, pineapples, prunes, plums, almonds, pecans and walnuts.
- 10. Monday, August 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
- 11. Wednesday, August 10, 1927, 2 p.m., reports on preliminary estimates of production of winter wheat and rye; reports of stocks of oats and barley on farms; condition of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat,

flax, rice, grain sorghums, hay, pasture, dry edible beans, lima beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, apricots, figs, olives, pineapples, prunes, plums, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, and hops.

- 12. Wednesday, August 17, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on intentions to plant winter wheat and rye.
- 13. Thursday, September 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
- 14. Friday, September 9, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimates of production of timothy hay, apricots, and plums; condition of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, hay, clover seed, pasture, dry edible beans, lima beans, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, prunes, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, broomcorn, and hops.
- 15. Friday, September 23, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
- 16. Saturday, October 8, 1927, ll a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
- 17. Monday, October 10, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimate of production of spring wheat, oats, barley, hay, dry edible beans, Lima beans, peaches, prunes, broomcorn, and hops; condition of corn, buckwheat, flax, rice, grain sorghums, timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, pasture, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, figs, olives, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, and sugar beets.
- 18. Tuesday, October 25, 1927, 11 a.m., report on condition and probable production of cotton.
- 19. Tuesday, November 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on probable production of cotton.
- 20. Thursday, November 10, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on preliminary estimate of production of corn, buckwheat, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums, clover seed, soy beans, peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans, apples, pears, grapes, figs, almonds, pecans, walnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco; condition of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, olives, sugar cane, sugar beets, and sorgo for sirup; weight per measured bushel of grains.
- 21. Thursday, December 8, 1927, 11 a.m., report on preliminary estimate of production of cotton.

- 22. Monday, December 19, 1927, 4 p.m., reports on acreage, production, and value, December 1, of corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, grain sorghums, hay, clover seed, dry edible beans, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorgo for sirup, broomcorn, hops, and commercial truck crops; production and value of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges, and cranberries; also reports for certain States on preliminary estimates of production of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes.
- 23. Wednesday, December 21, 1927, 3 p.m., reports on acreage and condition of fall-sown winter wheat and rye for harvest in 1927.

PUBLICATIONS.

A BUSINESS FARMING PROGRAM FOR NORTH CAROLINA is the title of Extension Circular No. 163 issued by the North Carolina Extension Service.

SPECIAL COURSES BY RADIO has been published by the Michigan State College. "The Outlook for Agriculture," and "Agricultural Cooperation" are the subjects of a series of 16 lectures from January 10 to April 11.

A DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS GIVING COURSES IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form.

PRICE FIXING BY GOVERNMENTS 424 B.C. - 1926 A.D., is the title of a bibliography in a mimeographed publication compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, and assistants in the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF FARM REAL ESTATE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920-25, has been published in mimeographed form by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

BIENNIAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REVIEW, giving Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics for 1924 and 1925, has been issued as a cooperative publication by the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the State and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Statistician, the author, gives credit for the voluntary aid of crop correspondents and others.

COST OF PRODUCING BEEF IN THE FLINT HILLS SECTION OF KANSAS has been issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics as Department Bulletin No. 1454. The study from which the data are compiled was made in cooperation with the Kansas Experiment Station, and shows methods used in handling grazing steers, the cost factors, and the economic position of summer grazing of cattle in Kansas, with its relation to the beef cattle industry.

MARKETING ACTIVI AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRIC ECONOMISS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. of Agr'l Economics, Depo of Agriculture, Vol. 7, No. 4 Washington, D. C. PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED IN BUREAU

January 26, 1927

OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The promotion of three members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to higher positions in recognition of efficient service has been announced by Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture. They include Clarence W. Kitchen, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau; Charles H. Walleigh, as Superintendent of Center Market, and Fred J. Hughes, as Business Manager of the Bureau.

Mr. Kitchen as Assistant Chief will have direct charge of service and regulatory work which involves the development of studies relating to the marketing of agricultural products, market news, and supervision of the administration of the Cotton Future Act, Grain Standards Act, Warehouse Act, and other legislation. He has been with the Department of Agriculture nearly fifteen years during which he has been promoted steadily through all branches of market news and other service work. He was born in Ohio in 1893.

Mr. Walleigh succeeds Mr. Kitchen as Superintendent of Center Market. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent in 1923, to which position he has been promoted from that of an accountant in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His new duties require the supervision of the business operation of the market, the determination of new policies and procedure, and the approval of leases, contracts or permits for space for refrigeration or other service. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1881.

Mr. Hughes also has risen through the ranks in the Department, which he entered in a clerical capacity in 1914. Since 1917 he has been in charge of the personnel work of the Bureau. In his new capacity he will be responsible for the supervision and direction of the work of the operating sections of the Bureau, including mails and files, accounts, purchases and supplies, property custodian, machine tabulation and computing, stenographic, telegraphic and personnel sections, and four offices in the field. He was born in New York in 1888.

NEW JERSEY TO DEVELOP POTATO INSPECTION SERVICE.

The development of inspection service on carload shipments of potatoes has been undertaken by the Potato Improvement Committee of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. Members of the committee believe that improvement of inspection service will put New Jersey's potato crop on a sounder basis. An economic saving will be effected through the prevention of losses due to rejecti

The proposed plan was formulated during Agricultural Week in Trenton. Las year 423 cars of potatoes were sent out under inspection maintained by the Burea of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. Of the cars inspected, only one was rejected and its inspection record reversed at destination.

THE 1927 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

A favorable year for livestock producers is in prospect for 1927 but with a average season a continuation of relatively low returns from most cash crops is probable unless acreages are reduced, according to the annual Agricultural Outlook report for 1927 issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

A summary of the report follows:

Domestic demand for farm products of the 1927-28 season is not likely to be materially different from the present.

Some improvement in the purchasing power of foreign countries for agricultural products of 1927 may be expected, but it is probable that larger foreign production of breadstuffs, fruits and animal products will reduce foreign demand for our exportable surpluses of these products.

A slightly larger supply of farm labor will probably be available in regions adjacent to industrial centers, and wages may be lower. No material changes in the price of farm machinery and building materials may be expected. Wholesale prices of fertilizer are lower than last year.

Cotton production must be curtailed drastically the coming season to restore the balance between consumption and supply at remunerative prices to growers. With average yields a reduction of about 30 per cent in acreage appears necessary to give growers the best gross returns for the 1927 crop. The chances for profitable production will be best if the acreage is small, costs held to a minimum, and efforts are made to improve the quality of the crop.

Hard Spring and Durum wheat growers can scarcely expect to receive returns for the 1927 crop similar to those which have prevailed for the 1926 crop, especially if production should be materially increased.

Flaxseed prices for the 1927 crop are unlikely to be higher than at present. Where flax is profitable at present some increase in acreage may be made.

Reports indicate a reduction in the rye area seeded throughout the world, but with average or better than average yields, the production in 1927 may make the total world supply equal to or greater than in the past year, so that rye prices are likely to show little change from the present.

The too rapid expansion of rice acreage has resulted in a production in excess of demand at satisfactory prices. Some reduction in acreage rather than further increase appears advisable.

The demand for the 1927 corn crop is expected to be little if any greater than for the 1926 crop. With probable increases of corn acreage in the South and with no probability or increased demand for corn in 1927, corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices unless acreage is substantially reduced.

Oats and barley for feed are unlikely to be in greater demand during the coming year as compared with 1926. The market value will be determined largely by the supply of these and other feed grains.

Hay requirements are not likely to be increased because the number of hay consuming animals continues to decrease.

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Unless livestock production is held at about the present level, allowing for increase in population from year to year, present prices cannot be maintained.

With beef cattle marketings in 1927 probably materially less than in 1926, and the demand for beef maintained, prices of slaughter and feeder cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. On the whoel, cattle prices are expected to continue the upward price swing begun in 1922.

Hog producers have a favorable outlook this year. The market supply of hogs probably will be little if any larger than in 1926, and domestic demand is expected to continue strong. Hog prices are likely to be maintained near the 1926 level. Prices now prevailing can be continued through 1928 only if farmers hold down hog production to the level of the past two years.

Sheep production is expected to continue to increase moderately, and amb supplies this year may be slightly larger than in 1926. Strong consumptive demand for lamb is expected, but feeder demand may be less active than ast year in some sections. The wool market appears firm, with no marked price changes in sight.

The present situation in the mohair market does not warrant further sion of production at the present time

expansion of production at the present time.

The dairy industry is on a stornger basis than a year ago. Dairymen are likely to have a moderately favorable spread between the price of feed and the price of dairy products.

Egg and poultry producers in most sections of the country may expect fairly satisfactory year, although perhaps not as profitable as 1926. I moderate increase in egg production and no decrease in poultry marketings is expected.

Horses and mules are in sufficient supply to meet farmers' needs the coming season, but the number of young stock is only large enough to replace bout half the number of work stock now on farms. Farmers cannot expect o replace their work stock three to ten years from now at the low level f present day horse prices.

Potato growers should guard against the danger of overplanting and

eep close watch on acreages being planted in competing States.

Sweet potato acreage should be increased only by growers who need he increased supply for their own use, who can dispose of the crop on heir local markets or who can afford to produce a crop at relatively ow prices.

Any increase in cabbage acreage over 1926 is likely to result in ncreased production with accompanying lower prices.

Onion acreage should be reduced sharply to prevent an excessive arket supply. The outlook for the Bermuda type appears fairly good.

Bean acreage should be reduced under last year's area to prevent

n excessive supply, varying with the type of bean grown.

The trend of fruit production is upward and expansion of acreage ould not be justified except under unusually favorable conditions. However a crop of fruit as large as that of last year, which was due to the niformly favorable weather, is not likely to occur very often.

A continuing increase in the volume of both oranges and grapefruit ay be expected which makes the outlook unfavorable for additional plant-

ngs for some time.

The apple industry is approaching a more stabilized condition but ith an average crop, prices will undoubtedly be higher next season.

Commercial plantings are hardly justified at present except where local production or market conditions are unusually favorable.

New commercial plantings of peaches should not be undertaken in the southern States since a large number of your trees have not yet come into bearing and production is rapidly increasing.

Grape production is expected to continue heavy, and new vineyards should not be set out except where conditions are extremely favorable.

Strawberry returns per acre, with average yields, in 1927 probably will be considerably less than the average for the past two years. Acreage has increased considerably and caution should be exercised by growers who contemplate increasing acreage this spring.

Cantaloupe acreage should be cut in the early shipping region, and the same acreage as last year or a slight reduction be effected in the mid-season and late shipping states.

Watermelon acreage should be reudeed in 1927 in order to prevent a repetition of the generally unsatisfactory prices received last season as a result of extremely heavy production.

Peanut acreage of the large-podded variety the same as last year is likely to mean another year of unsatisfactory prices to growers. As much as 25 per cent more land might be planted to the small and medium-podded types than in 1926 with prospects reasonably satisfactory, although lower market prices.

Red and alsike clover seed production should be increased because of depleted stocks and likelihood of high prices next fall. The area of alfalfa and sweet clover for seed should not be increased, as present production is more than ample to take care of requirements.

Tobacco of the cigarette types is in increasing demand, but not sufficient to stand heavily increased acreage. Producers of dark fired and dark air-cured export types are faced with increased foreign competition in a contracting market. Growers in the flue-cured region should guard against over-production. Quality rather than quantity production is needed in the cigar leaf districts.

Sugar prices seem to be trending toward higher levels, with world production below that of last year and increasing consumption. Growers in well established sugar beet districts where adequate yields can be expected will probably find it advantageous to increase acreage up to factory capacity if satisfactory contracts can be secured. PURDUE TO GIVE FARM BUSINESS

COURSE FEBRUARY 14 to 16.

Purdue University will hold a Farm Business Short Course at Lafayette, Indiana, February 14 to 16. Marketing problems, better farm organization for profits, and prices of farm products will receive attention in the course which is under the auspices of the Department of Farm Management and Rural Economics.

Personal conferences which anyone registered in the course may arrange with a member of the staff of the Farm Management Department and in which individual farm problems will be discussed are an important feature. Over one-third of those attending last year's course took part in such conferences. Specialists from other institutions will assist the staff at Purdue in presenting the work.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE HEARING CALLED AT WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 8.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the European corn borer quarantine to include Connecticut and New Jersey will be held at Washington, February 8, at 10 a.m., by the Federal Horticultural Board. The hearing is held in accordance with the requirements of the Plant quarantine act to afford any person interested in the proposed extension an opportunity to be heard either in person or by attorney.

The corn borer has been found in Bayonne and Jersey City, N.J. In Connecticut infestation is limited to certain townships in the counties of New London, New Haven, and Fairfield. Infestations have existed for some time in portions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and more recently have become established in Indiana and West Virginia.

Consideration will be given also to extending the quarantined territory in New York to include the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Nassau, Long Island, as well as any other areas in the State which may be determined as infested prior to the meeting.

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NEW INSPECTION CERTIFICATES NECESSARY FOR REASSEMBLED CARLOAD LOTS OF PRODUCE.

Question has been raised regarding the necessity for issuing a new grade certificate after a carload of potatoes, which was certified up to grade, has been resorted a month or two later for the purpose of removing decay and a "condition only" certificate requested. The same question has arisen in connection with the certification of a car of apples, made up of parts of several cars which had been previously certified as meeting certain grade requirements.

In reassembling lots of this kind, according to inspection officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it often happens that small lots which were not inspected and which may be of inferior quality become mixed with the others, and in resorting potatoes for removal of decay other defects are often removed. In all such cases a complete new inspection should be made for the lot which goes out is not the same as that originally inspected and only by a complete new inspection and certification can the inspector be sure that he is properly representing both quality and condition.

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SOME TAX PROBLEMS OF NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS is the title of Bulletin 203 just issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota Agricultural College. The bulletin deals with the farm tax situation in North Dakota, factors affecting future farm taxation, farm taxes and public school costs, farm taxes and highway costs, and farm taxes and government costs.

GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE WITH WOOL COOPERATIVES TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON,

A conference of representatives of wool cooperative marketing organizations and officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is to be held at Washington, February 11, for the purpose of developing a research and service program on the cooperative marketing of wool by the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing.

Invitations to the conference have been sent to all the leading wool cooperative organizations, and the replies to date indicate wide interest. It is the first conference to be held under the Cooperative Marketing Law enacted by Congress to make possible further study of the cooperative marketing of farm products.

Among the subjects for discussion at the conference are an analysis of current problems in the cooperative marketing of wool, a discussion of organization methods, and recommendations to the Division of Cooperative Marketing as to how the division can best serve the interests of wool producers. A research and service program will be developed at the meeting...

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OHIO TRAIN TO DEMONSTRATE MEAT PRODUCTION AND PACKING METHODS.

A meat production and marketing demonstration train, designed primarily to interest Ohio meat producers, will tour through north central and western Ohio over the New York Central Railroad, February 14 to 26.

The train will stop at Bellefontaine, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, Celina, Rockford, Van Wert, Paulding, Sherwood, Bryan, Wauseon, Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton, Carey, Tiffin, Green Springs, Norwalk, Fremont, Oak Harbor, Pemberville, Bucyrus, Mt. Gilead, Ashley, and Lewis Center.

Two demonstration trains, one a housewives' special and the other a special for dairymen, reached more than 15,000 people in 20 days last fall, the Agricultural Extension Service of Ohio State University has announced.

One-day lessons in packing, loading and transporting fruit are scheduled for western New York tributary to the New York Central Railroad. The pomology department of the New York State College of Agriculture is aiding in the work with instructors and exhibits.

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GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY, its value to North Dakota, has been issued as Bulletin 204 by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Dakota Agricultural College.

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COST OF FILLING SILOS has been issued as Bulletin 386 by the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Department of Markets.

METHODS OF REDUCING COTTON MARKETING COSTS ARE PROPOSED.

Better standardization of commercial practices and trade terms in the cotton industry, and the establishment of standards for staple length, character of lint, and weight, size, shape and covering of cotton bales are among suggestions made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for reducing cotton marketing costs, following a detailed study of cotton marketing.

Efforts covering the last 100 years have brought cotton standardization to its present status, says the bureau, but the process will not be complete until the scheme of standardization embraces grade, color, staple length, character of the lint, and weight, size, shape and covering of the package or bale.

Statistics of the industry, the bureau adds, will fall short of their maximum usefulness until commercial practices and trade terms also are better standardized. Standardization stimulates the improvement of the product, facilitates financing, and saves expense of inspection by making possible sales on description.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1445-D, "Services in Cotton Marketing," discusses in detail the various functions in marketing the crop, and is a companion publication to "Cotton prices and Markets," issued recently as Department Bulletin No. 1444-D. A mimeographed preliminary report entitled "Evolution of Cotton Marketing" also has been issued by the bureau.

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GREATEST DEMAND IS FOR MEN FROM FARM AND COLLEGE.

Farm boys with a college training are in greater demand in agriculture and its branches than are boys with similar college training but who lack the farm background, the New York State College of Agriculture has found.

The combination of farm experience and a college education is demanded by manufacturers and dealers of farm supplies, produce companies, country banks, and other enterprises related to agriculture because their executives are realizing, more and more, the value of college trained employes who were born and reared on a farm.

This statement is made as a result of information compiled on the occupations of about 2,000 men who were graduated from the New York State College of Agriculture between 1910 and 1923. The results show that the demand for men trained in agriculture is about constant, but a larger proportion of the available jobs are being filled by men with previous farm experience.

"A farm boy will be interested in a college education because he will benefit by it whether he wishes to continue at farming or not. But if he does not wish to farm, he should give serious consideration to the opportunities to take advantage of his experience before he scraps his farm experience and fits himself for something in which he has had no early training," the college says.

IN CONGRESS:

The Agricultural Appropriation bill (H.R. 15008) was signed by the President of the United States January 18, 1927.

- S. 4387, by Senator Capper, to amend the Packers & Stockyards act was reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments.
- S. 4974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States cotton futures act," approved August 11,1916 as amended was reported out of the Senate Committee without amendment.
- S.J.Res. 65, by Senator Capper, providing for a national agricultural day was reported by the Senate Committee with amendments.
- H.R.15474, by Mr. Haugen, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of surplus of agricultural commodities was reported out of the House Committee on Agriculture.
- H.R.15539, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture passed the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
- H.R.15973, by Mr. Johnson, authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for seed and feed loans was reported out of the House Committee with amendment.
- H.R.13477, by Mr. Leblbach, amending the retirement act has been reported out of the House Committee.

New Bills:

- H.R.16350, by Mr. Gilbert, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture.
- H.R.16470, by Mr. O'Connor, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States Cotton Futures act," approved August 11, 1916, as amended.
- H.R.16509, by Mr. Haugen, amending the Packers & Stockyards act, 1921.
- S.J.Res. 147, by Senator Dale, creating a commission to investigate the subject of Civil-Service retirement***.

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USE GEORGIA APPLES is the title of a four-page leaflet issued by the Georgia State College of Agriculture as Circular No. 122. It is a boost for Georgia apples, and among other things tells consumers the time of year when the various Georgia grown varieties are at their best.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. C. C. Stine,

February 2, 1927.

Bureau of Agril Economics, Dept. of Agriculture,

Vol. 7, No. 5

ATTENTION! STATE MARKETING OFFICIALS.

Washington, D. C.

We are planning to publish in "State and Federal Marketing Activities" a series of sketches showing the history, organization, and scope of activities of State departments and bureaus of markets. We believe that such a series telling how each State is organized and functions in agricultural marketing work will be of interest and of value to every other State.

This announcement is a request to the marketing official in each State to send to the editor of Marketing Activities a statement of not more than 1,000 words containing specific information as to the development of his bureau or department since its establishment, present activities, and plans for work during 1927.

We should like to publish also a summary of the annual report of each market bureau of department for the past year, and request for this purpose the marketing officials to send to the editor of Marketing Activities a copy of their report for 1926.

Marketing Activities should contain each week nows items of happenings in the State marketing work, such as new appointments and separations, cooperative agreements, the establishment of new activities and the discontinuance of old ones.

The State marketing officials in state Bureaus, Colleges and experiment stations are/only sources of such items,

Will you, therefore, keep the editor of Marketing Activities informed regularly as to what your organization is doing?

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CORNELL STUDENTS ISSUING
WEEKLY REPORTS ON POULTRY.

Weekly reports on the New York live poultry and egg market are being issued by students in the Poultry Marketing Classes of the New York State College of Agriculture as a part of the required work. The reports are supervised and checked by members of the instruction staff, and are designed to stimulate interest in the better marketing of eggs and poultry.

The reports give prices and receipts at New York, a review of market conditions, and news items of interest from producing sections. A recent report on the egg market contains a graph showing the relationship between receipts and prices on the New York market from 1927 to 1926.

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The economics of fruit growing and marketing will be emphasized at the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the West Virginia Horticultural Society at Martinsburg, W. Va., February 10 and 11.

CHANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT THIS YEAR.

Agriculture enters the new season with an outlook at least as good as a year ago, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its February 1 report on the farm situation.

"If effective readjustment is made in acreages of cotton and certain other cash crops, and if the growing season proves fairly normal, it is possible for conditions to improve materially," the bureau declares.

The report says that unless there is a drastic cut in cotton acreage, or a near crop failure, cotton supplies "will indeed be heavy next fall."

The difficulty of substituting alternative crops for cotton "is recognized? by the bureau, "but there seems to be general agreement that the South would profit by curtailing cotton acreage, even up to 30 per cent reduction."

The report points out that with about 41,000,000 acres of winter wheat in the ground, which is 5 per cent more than a year ago, "any substantial increase in spring wheat acreage would be apt to put all hard wheat on an export basis next fall."

A strong probability that farmers will plant an excessive acreage of potatoes this spring is seen by the bureau. The last two years have produced short crops and high prices, and reports to the bureau indicate that farmers intend to increase potato acreage about 13 per cent over 1926.

"The outlook for livestock producers still appears favorable," says the report. "The Corn Belt pig crop last year was apparently not more than 1 per cent larger than in 1925; the probability is that market supplies of hogs this year will not exceed those of last year, and that prices during 1927 will be maintained near the 1926 level.

"The number of cattle and calves in the country is at the lowest point in many years, with a likelihood of fewer head marketed this year than last and a price level well sustained. The number of dairy cows has also declined slightly within the year, market demand continues good and feed is relatively cheap.

"Sheep producers have expanded their flocks considerabley; lamb supplies for 1927 may be slightly larger than in 1926, but the market outlook for both lambs and wool appears fairly good. Poultry flocks have been expanding also, but the general outlook is still reasonably good for efficient producers."

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities remained at 80 during December, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. The disparity between average prices of farm products and the level of industrial wages and costs is greater than a year ago, due partly to the slump in cotton, grain, and fruit prices.

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FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON has been issued as Bulktin No. 250 by the Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

NEW JERSEY ADOPTS GOVERNMENT PRODUCE GRADES.

New Jersey has adopted U. S. Department of Agriculture standards in the grading of apples, peaches, white and sweet potatoes, the State Department of Agriculture at Tranton has announced.

The widespread use of one set of grade terms, says the accouncement, will help the sale of the products, since the buyers favor this simpler form. Adoption of the grades is not compulsory, but their acceptance obligates the growers to fulfill the requirements.

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CABBAGE IN SACKS BECOMES

POPULAR ON PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Rapid development in the selling of New York Danish cabbage in sacks on the Philadelphia Market is reported. The cabbage is received and marketed in branded 100-pound sacks, 24 cars of sacked cabbage having been received during the first two weeks of January. Prices are considerably higher than those of bulk stock.

The bulk cabbage is handled at Second and Mester Streets, while sacked stock is sold at the Market House. The convenience of having sacked stock is appreciated by the jobber, and receivers at Master Street are feeling the competition keenly. They see their cabbage business going the same way that onions and potatoes have gone.

It is expected that the business in sacked stock will increase, especially when the new terminal is completed at Philadelphia and the produce can be unloaded and handled to better advantage than at present.

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FARMERS COOPERATIVE MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS INCREASING IN SIZE;

Approximately 12 per cent of all associations marketing dairy products in 1922 were transacting business of not more than \$20,000 a year. Three years later, only 6 1/2 per cent of all the associations were in this small-business group. During the same period the percentage of associations doing more than \$500,000 a year increased from 1.2 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

More than 25 per cent of the fruit and vegetable associations listed in 1922 were doing less than \$20,000 a year, whereas in 1925 but 20.8 per cent of the associations were in this group. During the same period the number of organizations doing more than \$500,000 a year increased, there being 9.5 per cent of all organizations in this group in 1922, against 11.7 per cent in 1925.

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Agricultural Experiment Station. The circular discusses methods of feeding baby chicks, growing pullets, fattening cockerels, and hen feeding.

WASHINGTON MEETING TO BE HELD ON RECLAMATION OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

Committees from six southern states will meet with officials of the Interior Department and mambers of Congress at Washington February 8, for a conference on planned rural development and reclamation of neglected lands in the South. There will be a discussion of the things needed to reclaim backward districts and create more attractive and prosperous farm like. States sending representatives to the meeting include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

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TICK ERADICATION FORCES TO CONFER.

Plans for hastening the eradication of cattle-fever ticks in Southern states will be discussed at a conference of public officials, livestock owners, and others interested, at Jacksonville, Fla., February 7 to 9. The program provides for an open forum in which differences of opinion may be ironed out.

A new topic to be considered this year is a means for assisting livestock owners in territory released from tick quarantine to develop their herds in accordance with best animal-husbandry practices. The sessions of the conference will be open to the public.

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POULTRY AND EGG MARKETING SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT CORNELL.

The Cornell Poultry and Egg Marketing School to be held the week of February 28 to March 5 this year promises to be of special interest. The first two days will be given over primarily to the preparation of poultry with special reference to most efficient marketing, and the last three days devoted to eggs; their preparation and selling. Detailed information may be obtained from the Poultry Department, Ithaca, N.Y.,

MORE LIVESTOCK ON FARMS.

The total number of all livestock on farms in the United States January 1 was 339,000 head more than on January 1, 1926, according to Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimates. Sheep increased 2,045,000 head, and swine 481,000 head, whereas all cattle decreased 1,627,000 head, and horses 561,000 head. Milk cows decreased 324,000 head.

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METHODS USED IN ERADICATING OUTBREAKS OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE in California and Texas during 1924 and 1925 are discussed by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in a new publication. Ask for Department Circular 400-C.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL DE ARTMENT ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF TAXATION STUDY.

Some property owners, both rural and urban in the State of Pennsylvania, pay from two to nine times as much tax in proportion to the property they own as others in the same town or township, simply because of inequal assessment, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced.

With one exception, according to the report, the assessment on farms averages higher in proportion to the sales value than on town property. In some counties owners of large properties are able to keep their assessments much below what they should be in proportion to the assessment on smaller properties.

The practice of making assessments by locally elected assessors, revised only by the county commissioners on appeal bu the property owners is labelled an unqualified failure. Assessors, in the view of the department, should be selected because of special qualificiations for the difficult task which they must perform.

The study revealed that the town real estate owners in the southeastern farming section of the State paid 16 1/2 per cent of their net income in taxes. Farmers in the same counties paid 17 1/2 per cent of their net income from the farm real estate in taxes. In the northern and western part of the State, 24 1/2 per cent of the net income from town real estate went for taxes and 55 per cent of the net income from farm real estate.

Agriculture as a whole in the State, says the report, carries a tax burden that consumes at least a 13 per cent larger share of the total earnings of the farm and the farmer than do all taxes paid out of the average earnings of the State with agriculture included in the average.

It is stated in conclusion that "the manufacturing industry is notably not paying its fair share of state taxes."

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NEW SAFEGUARDS FOR SEED DISTRIBUTION.

A uniform system of seed grain distribution, involving the operation of cleaning plants with the seed graded and stored under seal was worked out by the Minnesota Crop Imrpovement Association during Farmers! and Homemakers! Week at the University of Minnesota. One of the plants will be located at Windom.

Adoption of the plan means an added guaranty to the purchaser of certified seed. Central cleaning plants and seed houses will supply seed stocks bearing the certification tag of the association. Seed stocks are certified now on the basis of field inspections, analyses of samples, and the promise of the grower to meet certain conditions as to cleaning.

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VARIETIES OF APPLES IN MASSACHUSETTS has been issued as Extension Leaflet No. 42 by the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton was reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments.
- H.R. 9396, by Mr. Tincher, to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations and for other purposes has been reported out of the House Committee.
 - S. 4808, by Senator McNary, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities has been reported out of the Senate Committee without amendment.
- H.R. 15476, by Mr. Morgan, authorizing the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.
- H.R.15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication of control of the European corn borer was reported out of the Senate Committee with an amendment.
- H.R.16470, by Mr. O'Connor, to amend and reenact an act entitled "United States Cotton futures act", approved August 11, 1916, as amended has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5433, by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, to further amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22,1920.
- S.5448, by Senator McLean and H.R.16626 by Mr. Strong, to amend paragraph C of subsection 3 of section 202 of an act entitled "An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and livestock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal Farm Loan act***.
- H.R.16624, by Mr. Williamson, to provide for the establishment of the United States farm products association, to furnish an elastic reservoir for surplus food and farm products, to afford means of additional storage thereof, to provide funds for the proper financing thereof, and for other purposes.
- H.R.16776, by Mr. Burtress, amending the United States grain standards act by inserting a new section providing for licensing and establishing laboratories for making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flax.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURA ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D, C.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,

Attn., Miss Trolinger, 4 K Washington, D. C.

Vol. 7, No. 6

DELAWARE BUREAU OF MARKETS
INCREASES SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

February 9, 1927.

W.-T. Derickson, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, Dover, Delaware, has submitted the following report in response to our request for information regarding State marketing activities, in our February 2 issue. We shall publish reports from other States as rapidly as they are received.

The principal lines of work of the Delaware Bureau of Markets as now organized include grade standardization, standardization of packages, market news service, transportation assistant, organization assistance, and shipping point inspection. Considerable work is done also investigating marketing costs, publishing market advice to producers and shippers, advising consumers when to buy for home canning, advertising Delaware products, investigating marketing practices, and cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in crop reporting and other services.

A marked increase in the number of growers and dealers who call at the office of the bureau to discuss their marketing problems is reported. During the past year, the bureau has been called upon also to furnish marketing assistance to canners, and to manufacturers of products not directly connected with agriculture.

The market news service has been expanded, so that beginning with strawberries and continuing throughout the producing season, market information is furnished regularly from the large receiving centers throughout the East as well as from some of the smaller cities. The information covers the number of cars of products on tracks, prevailing prices, and other market conditions. Special effort is made to get the market information to growers and shippers as early as possible each morning.

Shipping point inspections have increased in number. Inspections last year totalled 513 cars, in addition to 16,629 bushels and 1,407 barrels of apples in storage. Inspection covered early apples, peaches, grapes, and late apples. The bureau is planning to include strawberries, cantaloupes, cucumbers, and sweet potatoes in the inspection service during 1927.

A feature of the bureau's service is the practice of sending from 300 to 500 letters to buyers outside the State regarding the quality and quantity of crops about to be harvested, and the time of movement. Buyers are urged to get in touch with Delaware growers and shippers. Upon request, the names of several growers or shippers are given to each buyer.

Stress is laid on standard containers. Standard containers are used fairly generally throughout Delaware, but the bureau urges standardization of containers everywhere over the country not only that consumers may know exactly what quantity of produce they are getting, but so that Delaware growers may not have to compete with shipments made from some other State from which

the packages may possibly be of smaller size.

There are at present, according to the report, more than 75 different styles and sizes of hampers alone manufactured in the United States, and it has been proven that this quantity could be reduced to 5. The extra expense of manufacturing such a large number of packages is a considerable tax on the fruit and vegetable industry.

The bureau reports that it is in constant touch with the transportation problems of growers, and exerts every effort towards obtaining the best and most efficient transportation so that Delaware growers may have the advantage of getting their products to market promptly and in good condition.

"Our work of investigating marketing practices has increased greatly," Mr. Derickson says in conclusion. "We are called upon to investigate transactions within this State, often to investigate transactions made between shippers in Delaware and buyers outside the State. Our efforts in many cases have been directly responsible for settlement."

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CONTROVERSY OVER GRAZING FEES ON NATIONAL FORESTS IS SETTLED.

Settlement of the national forest grazing fee controversy by which there will be no change in fees during the present year, but calling for increased fees to be put into effect on a graduated scale from 1928 to 1931, inclusive, has been announced by Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Jardine's decision sustains the new schedule of grazing fees recommended jointly by the Forest Service and Dan D. Casement, expert livestock grower of Colorado and Kansas, who was appointed by the Secretary to investigate methods of the Forest Service in appraising range values. This schedule represents material reductions below the original range appraisals objected to by livestock interests.

Under the new schedule, one-fourth of the increases will become effective each year, subject to such reductions as may be necessary to adjust the fees equitably between national forests or regions, and also subject to such adjustments as may be necessary below the minimum fees stated for each national forest in order to fix an equitable fee for the various grazing allotments within each national forest. The new fees, becoming effective in full in 1931, will remain in effect for the duration of outstanding 10-year permits, or to and including the year 1934.

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MISSOURI CALLS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

"What to Produce in 1927" will be the chief subject of discussion in a series of economic conferences which are being planned for various sections of Missouri, beginning February 14 and continuing five weeks, by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

WOOL COOPERATIVES MEET AT WASHINGTON TO HELP PLAN PROGRAM.

Representatives of 29 of the leading cooperative wool marketing associations throughout the country, representing approximately 38,000 wool producers who marketed close to 30,000,000 pounds of wool last year met with Bureau of Agricultural Economics officials February 11 for a twodays conference in connection with the development of the Department of Agricultural program of research, service and educational work on the cooperative marketing of wool. The conference was called by Secretary Jardine under authority of the Cooperative Marketing Act passed last year.

Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announced at the opening of the meeting that J.F. Walker of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, and who has been "loaned" to the department by the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association, has been assigned to make a year's study of wool production and marketing in Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of applying such features as may be practicable to the cooperative marketing of wool in this country.

Mr. Walker outlined briefly the development of the wool industry in the United States, its steady movement Westward, the increasing distance between Eastern mills and Western producing areas, the development of the commission man and the dealer, and the formidable competition from foreign producing countries. He declared that following the War, despite large stocks of foreign wools the foreign wool industry was able to "survive" when many producers in the United States went bankrupt.

He said that "wools from South Africa and Australia threaten to

dominate the American market. They are better graded and suited to mill requirements as a class. We want to know how these foreign producers produce quality wools, how they meet mill requirements, and how the product is merchandised."

Following a description of present services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics intended to aid wool producers in production and marketing, the conference was thrown open to general discussion for the purpose of developing additional services through the Division of Cooperative Marketing.

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IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF HOME AGENTS IS CALLED.

The annual Iowa conference of home demonstration agents will be held at University Farm, February 28 to March 5. The agents will meet with the state staff the first three days to study some home demonstration problems. The discussion will center largely on problems of organization and of methods to increase the number of women participating in home demonstration work. Twenty-two counties were represented at the conference last year.

OHIO EGG COOPERATIVE PROFIT BY ORGANIZATION.

The average price received for eggs by members of the Ohio Poultry Producers Cooperative Association has been 1 cent higher than local prices in the four northwestern counties in which the organization operates, and prices paid by local dealers have been higher by 8/10ths of a cent than they would have been without the existence of this cooperative selling agency, the Rural Economics Department of Ohio State University has announced following a study of the situation.

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STANDARD RULES FOR GRADING INDIANA APPLES AND PEACHES.

Adoption of standard rules for the grading of Indiana grown apples and peaches is the purpose of a state-wide meeting of fruit growers March 10 at Mooresville, Ind.

A committee on standardization has recommended that Indiana growers adopt the standards formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture for the grading of apples and peaches, and that Federal shipping point inspection be used. A Federal inspector will attend the meeting to demonstrate and explain the U.S. grades.

Federal standards and inspection have been employed in connection with the marketing of onions in Northern Indiana for the past four years, and were used on peaches and apples in the Southwestern part of the State in 1926 with satisfactory results.

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WISCONSIN SEEKS TO ADOPT MILK GRADING PLAN.

That some method of milk grading should be adopted in Wisconsin was the general opinion at a hearing held at the request of leaders in the movement for better milk before Commissioner of Markets, Edward Nordman, January 25. Health officers from all over the State, milk producers and representatives of breeders associations appeared at the hearing.

Mr. Nordman declared in a statement that a large majority of those present were in favor of a system of grading that would be uniform throughout the state without being compulsory. The purpose of milk grading according to Mr. Nordman is to bring about a condition under which the consumer will know what he is getting and the producer will receive a higher price for superior quality product.

A committee of seven was appointed at the conclusion of the hearing to devise a milk grading plan. Math Michels of the Department of Markets is chairman of the committee.

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A total of 10,928 farms in Tennessee adopted improved practices in increasing and maintaining soil fertility in 1926, due to the influence of county agents, the University of Tennessee has announced.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton passed the Senate.
- S. 4909, by Senator Smith, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to take a census of baled cotton, known as the "carry over" on hand August 1, 1927 has been passed by the Senate.
- H.R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication or control of the European corn borer passed the Senate.
- H.R.11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health has been passed by the Senate.
- H. R. 9268, by Mr. Stevenson, to amend agricultural credits act of 1923, has been passed by the Senate and sent to the President of the United States for signature.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5522, by Senator Oddie, to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes.
- H. R. 16809, by Mr. Crisp, establishing a Federal farm board in the Department of Agriculture to aid the industry of agriculture to organize effectively for the orderly marketing and for the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.
- H. R. 16945, by Mr. Lankford, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.
- H. R. 16951, by Mr. Garber, to authorize intermediate credit banks to assist agricultural cooperative associations in acquiring storage facilities.
- H. R. 10510, by Mr. Hare, to prevent the destruction or dumping without good cause of farm produce by commission merchants and to require them to account for all farm produce, passed the House.

PUBLICATIONS.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON PLANTS AT GREENVILLE, TEXAS. has been published as Department of Agriculture Circular No. 401. The studies were made during 1923, 1924, and 1925. ---000---

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, FERTILIZER SUPPLIES AND HOME MIXTURES FOR 1926 has been published as Bulletin 440 by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Analyses are made of nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia, dried blood dried and ground fish, king crab meal, fish and tankage, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and other fertilizers. ---000--rear nog i filiger i

FARM LIGHTING SYSTEMS has been published as Bulletin 243 by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The bulletin discusses acetylene and electric lighting systems, and gives costs of operation.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CITRUS-FRUIT GROWING IN HOLD COUNTY, FLA., has been issued as Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1435. The Bulletin discusses the remarkable development of the citrus industry of the United States, and then deals specifically with the citrus situation the second contract the second second in Polk County.

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POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING has been issued as Circular 150 by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The four-page circular gives the results of a study of cooperative marketing in Missouri Last year.

TESTING WHEAT FOR PROTEIN WITH A RECOMMENDED METHOD FOR MAKING THE TEST has been published as Department Bulletin No. 1460 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SCORE CARDS for Judging Clothing Selection and Construction has been issued as Miscellaneous Circular No. 90 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

RULES FOR SEED TESTING has been issued as Department Circular 406 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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RABBIT SKINS FOR FUR has been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1519 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin says that rabbit fur is used more extensively by the fur trade than any other kind, more than 100,000,000 rabbit skins being utilized annually.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Vol 7, No 7

February 16, 1927

PENNSYLVANIA MARKETS BUREAU
EXPANDS SERVICE ACTIVITIES.

Rapid expansion of marketing services, especially with regard to standardization, is reported for 1926 by P. R. Taylor, Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The inspection service on fruits and vegetables, and poultry, has increased more than 300 per cent over 1925.

The bureau's market reports now have a daily distribution through the press to over 2,750,000 people; shipping point inspections totaled 1,500 cars of peaches, apples and potatoes last year; efforts to reestablish the home market for Pennsylvania-grown wheat have been successful; and cooperative organizations have grown in strength, membership and financial standing with the bureau's assistance.

The outstanding development in the market reporting work of the bureau the past year has been the cooperation of the Associated Press and United Press in the distribution of market reports from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh over their own leased wires. Most of the newspapers in the state now carry up-to-date information on the markets for farm products. An experienced newspaper man is in charge of the preparation of the market news.

Standard grades used in conjunction with shipping point inspection service are those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Revisions of apple and potato grades previously established were made in 1926, based upon the experience of previous years in actual inspection work on these commodities. New standard grades for Pennsylvania certified seed potatoes were established during the year.

Records of railroad receipts of fruits and vegetables at 15 of the larger markets of the state have been compiled over the past five years to learn what quantity of competitive produce is entering the state and which might be grown in Pennsylvania. This study shows that less than 12 per cent of the entire production of the state is shipped to market usually by rail, practically all of the balance except the portion used for seed being sold in local markets.

The study revealed that about 5,000 cars of competitive late potatoes are being sold each year in the 15 cities from which records are available, most or all of which might be supplied by Pennsylvania growers. It was found that Pennsylvania potatoes in the Philadelphia market over a period of five years consistently brought both the highest and the lowest prices in the market largely because of variation in quality and grade.

The bureau has acted for several years as the distributing agency for the State Horticultural association in the preparation and distribution of advertising material to Pennsylvania growers. Special effort was made last year to develop this project to assist in marketing the fruit crops of the state. Two advertisements placed in national trade papers featured Pennsylvania peaches, and about 1,100 colored posters were distributed to growers at cost. Approximately 20,000 applesreceipe booklets, 2,200 colored posters, and 8,000 price cards were distributed to growers.

Under an accredited hatchery plan established in 1925, there were inspected last year some 48,717 birds against 21,100 in 1925, and there were tested some 28,354 birds against 13,000 in 1925. The growth of the accredited hatchery work and the demand for services on many of the existing poultry problems has made necessary the employment of an additional man in the bureau.

New work in poultry and egg marketing will include the standardization of egg grading, further investigations to determine the cause of egg breakage in transit, and studies dealing with present methods of marketing eggs and poultry. Producers and distributors will be instructed in the grading of eggs, using the U. S. standard grades and classifications as a basis. Buyers also will receive instruction to recognize U. S. grades. Causes of egg breakage will be determined by investigations at farms, shipping points and terminals.

Through the efforts of better wheat production and an adequate home market, the number of varieties of wheat has been reduced to a few of the better milling varieties. Moth infestation has been reduced practically 40 per cent and the quality of wheat has been raised to a new high standard There has been a greater demand for Pennsylvania wheat from Pennsylvania mills and other mills as well, and the large quantities of Pennsylvania wheat which have been shipped south have caused greater competition and better prices to Pennsylvania wheat growers.

A study of the costs of direct marketing was begun last July and the field work has been completed. The purpose of the study is to determine facts on what percentage of the total sales is consumed by selling costs, such as salesman's and helper's time, rental, hauling expense, and package expense. The data when tabulated and when averages are obtained will show which method of direct marketing is most expensive and which is least expensive as expressed in per cent of sales.

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NORTH DAKOTA TO GIVE RADIO COURSES IN MARKETING.

A marketing course has been included in the radio broadcasting schedule of the North Dakota Agricultural College during February, March, and April. The talks will be broadcast over station WDAY. The program

is as follows: Feb. 21, Examples of Successful Cooperative Marketing by Farmers; Feb. 28, Kinds of Cooperative Marketing Organizations; Mar. 7, What Services do Cooperative Marketing Associations Render?; Mar. 14, What Difficulties do Cooperative Marketing Association's Encounter?; Mar. 21, What Could Farmers! Cooperative Marketing Associations Do?; Mar. 28, What are the Basic Principles and Practices of Sound Cooperative Marketing?

ECONOMICS BUREAU TO STUDY COOPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING.

Expansion of the research program of the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture to make a Nation-wide study of the cooperative marketing of wool is the outcome of the two-days! conference at Washington with representatives of 30 of the leading wool cooperative organizations.

The meeting was the first to be called by Secretary Jardine under authority of the Cooperative Marketing Act passed by Congress last year. Secretary Jardine assured the group of the department's cooperation in their practical problems in handling the production and marketing of wool.

The plan of research will include the collection and analysis of data on the business set-up of wool cooperative organizations over the country, a study of membership problems, studies to measure the benefits of cooperative marketing of wool and of the demand for different types and qualities of wool. The delegates to the conference asked the department for the fullest information obtainable on the domestic and world situation on wool, promotion of the United States wool grades, and the extension of market information.

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GOVERNMENT OUTLOOK REPORTS HAVE HIGH "BATTING AVERAGE!

Ninety-five per cent of the statements as to probable future trends contained in the 1925 and 1926 outlook reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were borne out by later developments, say bureau economists in a mimeograph pemphlet just released giving the sources of information contained in the outlook for 1927.

The Outlook reports are designed to give farmers prior to planting and breeding time information as to what the probable conditions will be when their products are ready for market. The statement on every commodity is based on all available information which will be of assistance to producers in planning their production programs and balancing their different lines of production so as to obtain the greatest returns and avoid as far as possible the over-production or under-production of any commodity.

"The outlook statements," according to the pamphlet, "necessarily present the national point of view and should be considered carefully by producers in every region to determine whether the general suggestions apply to a greater or less extent to their conditions. Since conditions vary so widely in different parts of the country, no blanket recommendation that will be uniformly applicable to all the producers of a commodity can be made. Each farmer must bear in mind not only the probable conditions of the market for the different commodities he can produce, but also the conditions under which he is farming and the characteristics of his own farm."

REVISED FOREIGN CORN BORER QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE MARCH 1.

Extensive revisions of the rules and regulations under the foreign corn borer quarantine, approved by Secretary Jardine February 10, will become effective March 1, 1927.

The revised measure (Quarantine No. 41) now includes Quarantine No. 42, which applied specifically to the entry of corn from Mexico, and Quarantine No. 42 is discontinued. Quarantine No 24, prohibiting, except under permit and sterilization, the importation of corn from southeastern Asis and adjacent Islands on account of certain injurious corn diseases, remains in full force.

The revised regulations provide for the entry of broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of other plants covered in the quarantine, except as the entry of such articles is restricted by Quarantine 24.

The important change in these regulations is that permits are now required for entry of corn and of the seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine. This requirement is to provide for the enforcement of safequards similar to those now enforced to prevent the spread of the European corn borer within the United States. The conditions governing the entry of broomcorn remain substantially unchanged.

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PAUL G. REDINGTON IS NAMED CHIEF OF BIGLOGICAL SURVEY.

Paul G. Recington, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, in charge of the Branch of Fublic Relations, has been named by Secretary Jardine as Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey to succeed Dr. E. W. Nelson. The appointment will become effective May 9. Dr. Nelson asked Secretary Jardine to be relieved of executive responsibilities as chief of the bureau so that he may devote his entire time to the assembling of information he has gathered and to round out his work in the field of science. As Redington has been with the department since 1904.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY SHOWS INCOMASSING CROP TIELDS,

A generally rising trend in yields per acre of leading crops over the last ferty years in the United States is indicated by a survey just concluded by the Bureau of Agricultural Econemics. The average yield per acre of corn has increased 18 per cent since 1885, wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent, and potatoes 39 per cent. The total area of the four crops expanded about 52 per cent but the total preduction has increased 77 per cent.

Full details of the survey have been published in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No 1458-D entitled "The Trend Toward a More Effective Use of

the Land as Shown by the Yield Fer Acre of Certain Crops."

STUDY OF SOUTHERN CRECIT

SITUATION IS BECUN.

A study among Southern farmers to determine the amount and kind of credit available for cotton and other crops has been started by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

David L Wickens and Arthur N. Moore, recent appointees, have left Washington to establish the ground-work for the study in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma. The Survey will be extended later to other Southern States.

A Questionnaire has been sent to 40,000 Southern farmers requesting a confidential accounting of the 1926 financial and credit program. Approximately 4,500 schedules, already returned, are being tabulated.

The objectives of the study, as enumerated by the bureau officials, are to determine the credit requirements for sound and practicable production programs in the Cotton Belt; the ability of existing credit agencies to finance such programs where reasonable security for the needed credit is available; and the extent to which farmers are in position to offer reasonably ample secutity for the credit necessary to enable them to adjust their farming operations to a more profitable basis

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HOG CHOLERA LOSSES ABATED.

Hog cholera losses since December have been comparatively light, according to information to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that approximately 1,500,000 hogs were killed by cholera in November. While losses have not been nearly so large as in some previous outbreaks of the disease, they have created a wholesome reaction to the necessity of keeping swine herds protected.

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MAJOR R. Y. STUART GETS FOREST SERVICE POST.

Major R. Y Stuart, until recently secretary of the Department of Forest and Waters of Pennsylvania, and previously with a long experience in the Forest Service, has been appointed by Secretary Jardine to head the public relations branch of the Forest Service to succeed Paul G Redington who becomes Chief of Biological Survey. Major Stuart will take office February 16.

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MICHIGAN FARM TAXES TAKE

MOPE THAN HALF OF RENTS.

Farm taxes take more than half the rents of farms in the lower peninsula of Michigan, the Michigan State College has announced following a survey of 1,133 harms, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Taxes averaged 52 per cent of the net rents to farm owners during the seven years 1919 - 25.

POULTRY MARKETING TECHNIQUE SUBJECT OF NEW YORK COURSE.

A poultry marketing school will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., February 28 to March 5 in an effort to teach New York poultrymen the importance of quality, and good packing, grading, shipping, and selling.

New York poultrymen must have definite grades and standards and improved methods of packing in order to meet the competition of egg producers in other sections of the country who are selling well-packed and well-standardized eggs in New York State markets, according to Professor C. K. Dowell of the poultry department at the college.

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SURVEYS PENNSYLVANIA FARM EQUIPMENT.

A field survey to determine the duty and installation and maintenance of farm operating equipment is being made by the Pennsylvania State College. H. B. Josephson, research engineer of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is in charge of the work, which is a cooperative enterprise of the college farm machinery and agricultural economics departments, the State and the United States Departments of Agriculture.

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FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR TOBACCO SIZES.

Government standard sizes or lengths for all types of leaf tobacco have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Use of the standard sizes is not mandatory, but their general adoption and use by the tobacco trade is recommended by the bureau.

Specifications of the standard sizes and a description of them have been printed as Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 83-M, entitled "United States Standard Tobacco Sizes."

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MONTANA FARMERS MEET TO PLAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM.

Farmers and business men of southeastern Montana are meeting at Billings Thursday and Friday of this week in an economic conference to work out a long-time agricultural development program for the irrigated land in Custer, Rosebud, Treasure, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Carbon, and Stillwater.

For the first time in the history of the state a concerted attempt is being made to take stock of resources, analyze and study local facts in the light of national and world conditions, and, from the conclusions arrived at, to lay down a sound, workable plan of action. More than 150 men of the counties interested have been gathering information on important farm crops for the past two months in preparation for the economic conference now being held.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SIGNS CORN BORER CONTPOL ACT.

The signing of the corn borer control act by President Coolidge
February 9 marks the beginning of one of the most intensive campaigns ever
launched against a plant pest. The act authorizes the appropriation by
Congress of \$10,000,000, and provides for early and thorough clean-up
activities on every farm in the western portion of the infested area,
which includes southeastern Michigan, northeastern Indiana, northern Ohio,
northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York. Immediately following the
signing of the bill, Department of Agriculture officials who will have charge
of the control work, State regulatory officers, and representatives of the
International Corn Borer Committee met and discussed plans of campaign.

Regulations covering the administration of the act will be issued by the Department of Agriculture as soon as the appropriation has been made available by Congress.

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DEPUTY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SECRETARIES APPOINTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Raymond G. Bressler, Vice-Dean of the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, and C.E. Carothers of Washington county, were appointed by Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, as Deputy Secretaries, effective February 1.

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CURB MARKETS PROFITABLE IN ALABAMA.

Direct selling through curb markets is growing in volume and increasing in popularity in Alabama, according to county home demonstration agents in that state. Curb markets have been operating in Tuscaloosa, Gaásden, Selma, Anniston, and Opelika, and now are being started or planned at Dothan, Union Springs, and Decatur.

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ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS DO BIG BUSINESS

Cooperative livestock shipping associations in Illinois now do an annual business representing between 22 and 23 per cent of the total net value of the state's annual livestock production, as shown by a recent survey by the Illinois College of Agriculture. There are at least 15 counties in the state in which cooperative livestock shipping associations handle more than \$1,000,000 worth of livestock a year.

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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARM OUTLOCK was published February 10 by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

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STATISTICS OF HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS for the year ended December 31, 1925, with comparable data for earlier years has been published as Statistical Bulletin No. 18 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

IN CONGRESS:

- H. R. 9268, by Mr. Stevenson, to amend agricultural credits act of 1923, has been signed by the President of the United States.
- H. R. 15649, by Mr. Purnell, providing for the eradication or control of the European corn borer, has been signed by the President of the United States. An estimate of \$10,000,000 to be immediately available has been submitted to Congress for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
- S. 4808, by Senator McNary, establishing a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been passed by the Senate.
- S. 2974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend an act entitled "United States cotton futures act," approved August 11, 1916, as amended, passed the Senate.
- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing the appropriation of \$3,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, and for other purposes, passed the Senate.
- H.R. 11768, by Mr. Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health, has passed both Houses.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5640, by Senator Sheppard, enabling cooperative organizations to deal with wholesale sellers on equal terms with all others.
- H.R. 17025, by Mr. Jones, to place agricultural products and provisions upon a price equality with other commodities.
- H.R. 17071, by Mr. Hill, to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis, to encourage national cooperative marketing of farm products, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 17066, by Mr. Rainey, authorizing the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of feed and seed corn to be supplied to farmers in the flood-stricken areas of the Illinois River Valley in Illinois.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D, C.

February 23, 1927. Miss E. L. Day,

- Vol 7, No 8.

Room 308, Bieber Bldg., EXCESS WOOL PROFITS CASE . Bu. of Agr!1 Econ.

REACHES SUPREME COURT K A writ of certiorari was granted by the United States Supreme Court, February 21, calling for the records of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District, at Richmond, in the excess wool profits case of the United States vs. W. A .- McFarland, trading under the name of Henry Marcus & Son.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which it is hoped will be handed down next fall, will pass upon the validity of the 1918 Government wool regulations and the right of the Government to collect excess profits, Other cases and the collection of \$700,000 of excess profits still collectible for distribution among wool growers have been held in abeyance pending a Supreme Court decision.

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Contract of the Building CONFERENCES TO BE HELD ON THE SECOND OF THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT GRADES.

Public conferences to consider livestock and meat grades are to be held by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Philadelphia, March 1; Boston, March 2, and New York City, March 3.

The conferences complete a series of 12 meetings begun last November on grade standards for vealers and veal carcasses, calves and calf carcasses, live sheep and lambs, and dressed lamb and mutton.

All persons interested in livestock and meat grades have been invited to attend the conferences, following which the bureau will be in a position to establish standards for grades. The conferences will follow the lines of those in 1925 when market grades of cattle and dressed beef were discussed, following which a set of grade standards for these commodities was adopted.

The Philadelphia conference will be at Municipal Pier 4 South Wharves; the Boston conference in the Exchange Building, and the New York conference in the Customs House. Morning sessions will be called at 10 o'clock and afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock.

NO STATE MARKETING REPORT THIS WEEK.

We are in the position of an editor whith an unfiniehed serial because the author has been kidnapped, or something. All of which is by way of saying that the continuity of our series of annual reports of State marketing activities has been broken because we haven't received any this week, We have received and published the 1926 reports for New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania. What did the other states do last year?

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TO HELP MAKE ARGENTINE FRUIT FLY SURVEY.

A new and exhaustive survey of the fruit producing sections in Argentina is to be made by the Argentine Government, supplemented by field inspections under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Max Kisliuk, Jr., Chief Plant Quarantine Inspector at Philadelphia has been assigned to the work. First he will make an inspection and report on the Province of San Juan, Mendoza, Rio Negro, and Chubut which are declared by the Argentine Government to be free from fruit fly. Pending the receipt of the report on these provinces, early exportations therefrom will be permitted entry at the port of New York, although it is unlikely that such shipments will be made prior to receipt of the report.

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NEW PRODUCE TERMINAL IN BOSTOM.

The Boston Market Terminal Company and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company jointly have issued an illustrated circular, announcing completion of the new wholesale fruit and produce market, served by the rails of the New Haven road.

The railroad has provided for the market two large brick houses, each 660 feet long and 50 feet wide, each with a capacity of 75 carloads, and a bulk yard with a capacity of 200 carloads adjacent to the market houses for direct carload delivery. Between the houses, there are three covered platforms and four tracks. The new produce terminal is at Fargo Street yards of the New Haven road. The new terminal is expected to be occupied by March 1.

It was expected originally that the new auction in Boston would be located close to the wholesale trade at this new terminal market, but lately it appears that the offer of the Boston and Maine Railroad to build a \$350,000 auction shed near the Rutherford Avenue yards will be accepted. This building, which will be modern in every respect, may be ready for occupancy July 1,

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CALIFORNIA INSPECTION SERVICE USED WIDELY.

A preliminary survey of Sacramento office records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that over 80 per cent of the grape shipping firms in California used the Federal-State inspection service to some extent during the past season. The minority who did not use the service were small operators in practically every case. All the leading companies used the service extensively, many of them giving blanket orders for the inspection of all their juice-grape shipments at least.

FARMERS BUYING ORGAINZATIONS BENEFIT BY TAX EXEMPTIONS.

A recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington extends the tax exemption clause to a substantial majority of the farmers! buying organizations in Wisconsin. The decision is the result of negotiations conducted by M.J. Heisman, Accountant of the Wisconsin Department of Markets, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to a tax exemption claim filed by the Farmers! Cooperative Produce Company of Marshfield.

The association originally was denied the right to exemption from taxation on the ground that it dealt in flour and coal and that these two commodities did not come within the meaning of the words "Supplies and Equipment". Mr. Heisman argued that the purchase of flour and coal cooperatively is to all intents and purposes a marketing function similar to the functions performed by other marketing organizations which are receiving the benefit of the tax exemption clause.

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CONTAINER INDUSTRY HAS BIG YEAR.

A banner year in the consumption of fruit packages in 1926 is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a mimeographed report on the production and carry-over of fruit and vegetable containers.

Manufacturers, however, should not be led into over-optimism, the bureau cautions, because weather conditions were extremely favorable to fruit and vegetables all over the country in 1926, and a general recurrence of such favorable conditions in 1927 seems unlikely.

Container manufacturers are urged to study crop conditions and prospects in the territories which they serve, so that they may adjust production to probably demand. There seems to be no justification, the report concludes, for expansion in the fruit and vegetable container industry.

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COOPERATIVE EGG MARKETING HAS BECOME BIG BUSINESS.

Approximately 3,000,000 cases of eggs, worth slightly more than \$30,000,000 were marketed cooperatively in the United States in . 1925 by farmers egg and poultry marketing associations. The figures, compiled by the Division of Cooperative Marketing, compare with 2,400,000 cases, worth \$22,000,000, handled cooperatively in 1924.

A mimeographed report giving detailed figures by States has just been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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SHIFPING POINT INSPECTION on every car of fruit shipped, says Professor G.W. Peck at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., would do more to increase confidence among buyers of New York State fruit than any other one thing.

TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ASPARAGUS CRATES IN EASTERN STATES.

Tentative specifications for asparagus crates in the Middle Atlantic States have been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The specifications provide a crate in which can be packed firmly one dozen of the same size bunches as used in the two-dozen crate. No center partition is recommended as it is considered non-essential due to the proximity of the producing sections to the terminal markets.

There is no agreement as yet as to what constitutes a standard size bunch of asparagus, and it is hoped that a discussion of uniform container specifications will help to establish a standard bunch. Copies of the specifications may be obtained from the Dureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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MANY STUDIES UNDER WAY BY NEW DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

A study of the organization and operation of farmers! elevators in the spring wheat area now is under way by the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other research work include a survey of the organization and operation of cooperative associations marketing fluid milk; a study covering the whole field of cooperative livestock marketing; a study of cooperative wool marketing associations; and a study of the membership relations of large-scale cooperative organizations.

Two methods of approach have been adopted in the division's program of research. One is concerned with the study of the development of cooperative organization of particular commodities, and the other with the study of individual cooperative associations which have been operating a period of years.

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TESTING WHEAT FOR PROTEIN.

Protein content has become of increasing importance in determining the price paid for any particular lot of wheat. On occasions when the supply of high protein wheat has been less than the demand, premiums of as much as a cent have been paid for each added tenth of one per cent of protein over a given basic amount.

To determine how close different laboratories should be able to report protein results on the same sample of wheat, as well as to explain why these variations occur, was the object of investigations reported in the Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1400-D, "Testing Wheat for Protein with a Recommended Method for Making the Test", just off the press.

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STATE OUTLOOK REPORTS issued by the University of Maryland, and the University of Illinois have been received,

MEAT PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED.

Although fewer food animals were slaughtered in 1926 than in 1925, the total output of meat was larger by 240,000,000 pounds, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The estimated beef production last year reached the unprecedented figure of 7,458,000,000 pounds, dressed weight; lamb and mutton 643,000,000 pounds, and pork 8,181,000,000 pounds. Fer capita consumption of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork was 142.8 pounds, against 143.6 pounds in 1925, and 149.6 pounds in 1924.

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WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE IS REVISED.

A revision of the regulations under the white pine blister rust quarantine has been signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective March 15, 1927. The revision involves no radical divergencies from previous regulations, the changes for the most part being corrections of minor errors and restatements to make more clear the requirements governing interstate movements of the articles concerned.

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FARM MACHINERY STUDY BRINGS OUT MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

More than 400 specific suggestions for experimental research relating to mechanical farm equipment have been listed in a report just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The report is the result of a survey of research in mechanical farm equipment completed recently by J. Brownlee Davidson, Senior Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, under the direction of an advisory council representing the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

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BEAN GROWING PROFITABLE IN PARTS OF IDAHO, WASHINGTON, AND OREGON.

That bean growing can be successfully conducted in certain districts of northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and eastern Oregon without seriously interfering with wheat growing, the major industry of these districts, is shown by a study made by the United States Tepartment of Agriculture.

Detailed facts brought out in the study are contained in Farmers Bulletin No 1509-F, entitled "Bean Growing in Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington, and Eastern Oregon."

SEEKS TO STANDARDIZE NEW YORK POULTRY PRODUCTS.

A possible means of standardizing New York Poultry products will be considered at the poultry and egg marketing school to be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N.Y., February 28 to March 5.

All local eggs sold in the large markets, including New York City, must be sold on inspection. The poultry department at Cornell says this is costly and unsatisfactory. A well-organized state-wide marketing plan should make it possible, it is believed, for a New York City dealer to sell from fifty to one hundred cases of eggs from association members without going to the trouble of examining the eggs.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 4808, the "McNary-Haugen bill" to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been sent to the President.
- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, has been reported out of the House Committee without amendment.
- H.R. 10510, by Mr Hare, to prevent the destruction or dumping without good cause of farm produce by commission merchants and to require them to account for all farm produce has been reported out of the Senate Committee without amendments.
- H.R. 2, by Mr McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations ***; has passed both Houses and has been sent to the President.
- H.R. 9971, by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication. The conference report has been agreed to by both Houses.
- H. R. 11768 by Mr Taber, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health, has been signed by the President.
- H.R. 15539, by Mr. Jones, relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, has been reported out of the Senate Committee with amendments.

J. Res. 359, Making an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the eradication of the corn borer, has passed both Houses and has been sent to the President.

NEW BILLS;

- S. 5696, by Senator Frazier, to amend the United States grain standards act.
- S. 5747, by Senator Ransdell, to standardize bales of cotton intended for use in interstate commerce.
- H.R. 17112, by Mr McKeown, authorizing an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purchase of cotton-seed, kaffir seed, milo maize seed, and seed grain, to be supplied to farmers in the pest and flood-striken areas of the State of Oklahoma.
- H.R. 17134, by Mr Rankin, authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of feed and seed to be supplied to farmers in the flood-striken areas of the Tombigbee River Valley in Mississippi and Alabama.
- H.R. 17200, by Mr Hudspeth, to prevent gambling in cotton futures and making it unlawful for any person, corporation, or associations of persons to sell any contract for future delivery of any cotton within the United States, unless such seller is actually the ligitimate owner of the cotton so contracted for future delivery at the time said sale or contract of sale is made.
- S.J. Res. 165, by Senator Copeland, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio broadcasting stations, and for other purposes.
- S. Res. 356, by Senator Nye, Resolved, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to inform the Senate the Chief causes, for the reduction in the value of exports of farm products, in crude andfinished form, what measures the Department of Agriculture is using to stimulate foreign consumption of American farm products ****.
- H.Con.Res. 54, by Mr McSwain, concurrent resolution creating a special joint committee to investigate and report to Congress what amendments, if any, are desirable to be made to the cotton futures contract law, regulating cotton exchanges, and the effect of same on cotton prices.
- R.Res. 417, by Mr Rankin, directing the Federal trade commission to make an inquiry into cottonseed products, and for other purposes.

NW PUBLICATIONS

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- "An Index Mumber of Farm Taxes in New York, and Its Relation to Various Other Economic Factors, Bulletin 457, Cornell University.
- "An Cutline of the New York State System of Taxation," Bulletin 152,
- "The Economic Position of the Sneep Industry," by C. E. Gibbons, Europu of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (Lamecgraph).
- "An Abstract of Literature and Statistics on Dressing Percentages of Meat Animals." Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (Mimeograph).
- "World Production vs. American Production of Agricultural Products", by O. C. Stine, Sr. Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (Asmaegraph).
- "Practices and Costs of Cotton Gin Operation in a Selected Section of North Garolina, 1938-25," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, (mimeograph).
- "Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, Continental European, Oriental and Miscellaneous Classes," Farmers Bulletin No.1507, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- "A Progress Report on the Investigations of the European Corn Borer,"
 Department Bulletin No. 1476, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
- "Statistics of Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products," Statistical Bulletin No. 13, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- "Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens, American, Asiatic, English, and Mediterrane in Classes," Farmers Bulletin No. 1506, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- "Great Lakes-St, Lawrence Deep Waterway; Its Value to North Dakota," Bulletin 204, North Dakota Agricultural College.
- "Producing Family and Farm Supplies on the Cotton Farm," Farmers Bulletin No. 1015; U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- "The Identification of formular Woods," Miscellaneous Circular No. 66, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss E. L. Day,

March 2, 1927

Room 308, Bieber Bldg., Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

Vol. 7, No. 9.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES DO 4NOT CONTRAVENE STATE COLD STORAGE LAWS.

Issuance of Government certificates of quality on perishable products does not relieve owners of the products of the necessity for complying with State laws covering the labeling of cold storage commodities, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced in response to requests for a ruling on the subject.

The occasion for these requests has been the publication of advertise-ments recently, one of which features the words "Forget the Words Cold Storage", and includes, among other things, the statement prominently displayed that "you can avoid labeling your carton cold storage by processing your eggs and using the United States Certificate of Quality".

The attitude of the bureau toward the marking of perishable products as "cold storage" is that wherever there is a State law requiring that goods be so marked, the State law should be complied with fully wherever it is applicable.

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GRADES BILL TO BE CONSIDERED BY MASSACHUSETTS STATE LEGISLATURE.

House Bill No. 420, in the Massachusetts State Legislature, would give the Commissioner of Agriculture authority to establish grades and standards for farm products, for voluntary use. The Commissioner may determine official brands or labels, and would have the power to allow or withdraw the use of these labels to or from any state grower.

The law is an attempt to standardize grades of farm products raised on Massachusetts farms, in order to compete more easily with graded products from other sections of the country.

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NORTH DAKOTA ISSUES AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM.

Less wheat acreage, more corn, more alfalfa, more sweet clover, more dairy products, continued present hog production, a few more sheep, moderate increase in poultry, and an increase in beef quality are the major recommendations to North Dakota growers in a farm program issued by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

The college tells growers to "raise a little more of the products that are likely to be fairly high in price and a little less of the things the market has too much of and for which it will not pay a fair price."

FARMING SEASON MAKING EARLY START.

The agricultural season is getting under way early this year, according to the March 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the farming situation.

Spring work and crop growth in the South are reported as progressing rapidly. Many fruit trees were in full bloom by the middle of February in the Gulf States and even farther north.

Shipments of early truck crops have been heavy, the daily movement lately running around 100 cars of celery, 25 cars of tomatoes, and 12 cars of strawberries from Florida; 200 cars of lettuce from the Imperial Valley, and 75 cars of spinach from Texas.

The dairy outlook in the eastern states is considered good for the year. Field work has been begun in the more southern areas of the corn belt, although the land generally throughout the belt is unfit to work as yet.

Winter wheat growth and condition are reported as fairly good. Livestock have wintered well. Hog raisers are optimistic. There is talk of increased hog breeding this year, depending, however, on corn prospects.

Oats are being sown in the southern portions of the wheat belt, with earlier sowings already up: Wheat looks good in the eastern part of the wheat belt; but not so good in the west. Late snows helped grain in western Kansas. The spring wheat territory is none too optimistic following a lean year.

Spring work is well under way on the Pacific Coast. Fruit is in bloom in the north, and winter grain is growing rapidly. Earlier field crops generally are doing well. There is an excellent stand of sugar beets in the Sacremento Valley. Heavy shipments of oranges, lettuce, and vegetables are being made from Southern California.

The bureau says that "the South probably will grow considerably more corn and other feed crops this year, so that if acreages are sustained elsewhere a good growing season might bring another year of cheap feedstuffs. Nevertheless, the farm community is in much better position to make a profit out of low-priced feed crops this year than from low-priced cash crops."

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DAIRYMEN USE INDEFINITE TERMS WHEN BUYING ALFALFA.

Complaints of dairymen in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota that orders for alfalfa are improperly filled by shippers in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern South Dakota, Eastern Colorado, and Wyoming indicate that these dairymen use indefinite descriptive terms when ordering alfalfa, such as "good feeding alfalfa", "choice", or "pea green leafy alfalfa". Use of Federal grades and inspection is advocated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to correct the situation.

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SAYS FARM PRICES WILL GO UP.

Prices of farm products are due for an increase which will last over a considerable period of years, says Dr. C. L. Holmes, head of the Agricultural Economics Department of Iowa State College. Dr. Holmes makes his prediction on the basis of a study of agricultural prices in the past as influenced by

various situations.

"The best revelation obtainable of what we can look forward to", he says, "is afforded by looking backward at what has happoned in the past. If we go back to 1840 and compare conditions then with those existing just before the World War, we find between these dates a hundred per cent increase in the price of farm production for the country as a whole as compared with the prices of other things. This change in favor of farm products did not come steadily. There was a period of rapid rise before and during the Civil War.

"Following the war there was a relative decline in farm prices which created an agricultural depression that ended only in the late nineties, when another rapid gain of farm prices over non-agricultural prices began.

ended in 1920. That was the beginning of the present depression.

"Farm prices are again on the upturn, and, according to some experts, are likely to overtake the prices of other things between 1930 and 1935. Considering all the factors in the situation, it would seem that this relative upward movement in farm prices as compared with other prices will continue for a considerable length of time - probably indefinitely."

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NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Hon. L. L. West, of Caddo County, Oklahoma, has been appointed Secretary of the Oklahoma State Market Commission to succeed Ed C. Dustin, resigned. Mr. West formerly was State Senator from Caddo and Grady Counties.

Seymour Jones, of Marion County, Maine, has been appointed State Market Agent by Governor Patterson, succeeding C. E. Spence, resigned. Mr. Jones lives on a farm near Salem and for many years has been actively engaged in cooperative movements and Grange work. His office will be at Salem, where he will head the weights and measures department, taking over the duties of W. A. Dalziel, present chief deputy.

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BANKER-FARMER SHORT COURSE AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Subjects in which bankers are interested, as bankers, farm owners, and operators, will be studied at the annual banker-farmer short course to be held at University of Minnesota Farm, March 15 and 16. The subject matter will have direct bearing upon the management and operation of farm land.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS TO HAVE CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES.

The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania has issued an order effective April 1 that electric companies shall extend their city rates to farmers and other consumers getting service from rural extension lines. It provides a plan whereby farmers and the electric companies can cooperate in constructing the electric lines to the advantage and benefit of both parties. It makes it possible for farmers to get their electrical current through one meter for both light and power.

It is estimated that at least ten years will be required to bring to completion an electrification program which contemplates the building of line extensions to connect 80 per cent of the farms in the arable area in Pennsylvania.

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NUMBER OF LICENSED MILK DEALERS SHOWS INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY.

An increase in the number of licensed milk dealers as the result of the last ten year's work in enforcing the law which protects the farmers who furnish milk dealers is reported by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

From the beginning of the fiscal year to the middle of February, 247 dealers had been licensed, which is more than during the preceding twelve months. The law provides that milk dealers whose monthly purchases do not aggregate more than \$200, or those who buy milk from not more than two producers, need not be licensed.

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MARCH 6-12 DESIGNATED AS SMUT PREVENTION VEEK IN NORTHVEST.

The week of March 6 to 12 has been designated Grain Smut Prevention Week by the Northwest Grain Smut Prevention Committee which met recently in Minneapolis. Sixteen agencies, including business men, farmers, college men, and seven railroad systems, will work for the disinfection of all seed grain before seeding time.

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FIRST BABY CHICKS COMING FROM PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERIES.

The first of the 1927 crop of baby chicks produced by 23 hatcheries operating under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture were being shipped the end of February. Hatchery operators report a strong demand for these chicks because of the uniformity and quality resulting from the rigid selection of flocks and the close inspection of hatcheries.

The number of birds under supervision is more than double that of a year ago and nearly 17 times that of 1924.

IN CONGRESS:

- S. 5082, by Senator Norbeck, authorizing an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the United States, has been signed by the President.
- S. 4974, by Senator Ransdell, to amend an act entitled, "United States Cotton futures act", approved August 11, 1916, as amended, has passed both Houses and sent to the President.
- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, has been reported out of the House Committee with amendment.
- S. 4808, the "McNary-Haugen bill" to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus agricultural commodities, has been vetoed by the President.
- H.R.2, by Mr. McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations***, has been signed by the President.
- H.R. 9971, by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication, has been signed by the Fresident.
- S. Res. 356, by Senator Nye, Resolved, that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to inform the Senate the chief causes, for the reduction in the value of exports of farm products, in crude and finished form, what measures the Department of Agriculture is using to stimulate foreign consumption of American farm products***, has been agreed to by the Senato.
- H.R. 16350, To provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, has been reported out of the House Committee.

NEW BILLS:

- S. 5799, by Senator Ransdell, to regulate interstate shipments of cotton.
- S. 5817, by Senator Shipstead, to repeal the United States grain standards act.
- H.R. 17247, by Mr. Jones, to place agricultural products upon a price equality with other commodities.
- H.R. 17272, by Mr. Edwards, authorizing an appropriation of \$250,000 with which to acquire soa island cottonseed and to reestablish the growing thereof.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS PROGRAM IS OUTLINED IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON.

The Lane County (Oregon) Agricultural Council, a body composed of about 40 representatives of local farm organizations, has adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee on Agricultural Economics be appointed to consist of seven members, each of whom shall represent a district of the county. The committee shall outline a program of work in agricultural economics, which shall include as the major activity the collection and dissemination of information which will assist the producers of Lanc County to make better decisions regarding what crops and livestock to produce and how much of each, and regarding when and how to market such products; and in conducting its work it shall cooperate with the county agent, the Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture and report to the Lanc County Agricultural Council."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the Extension Service, University of Arkansas, has been issued by the University as Extension Circular No. 229.

"Watermelon Culture" has been issued as a 7-page pamphlet by the University of Arizona.

"The Farm Woodland in Tennessee" has been issued as Publication 144 by the University of Tennessee.

"Control of Sugar-Eeet Nematode by Crop Rotation" has been issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1514 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Fish Oil, an Efficient Adhesive in Arsenate-of-Lead Sprays" has been issued as Department Bulletin No. 1439 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A Method of Growing Bacteriologically Sterilo Potato Plants" has been issued as Department Bulletin No. 1465 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Thirty-Fourth Annual Report" has been issued by the University of Arizona.

"Poultry in Arizona" has been issued as a 20 page pamphlet by the University of Arizona.

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Miss E. L. Day,

March 9, 1927

Room 308, Bieber Bldg., Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

Vol 7, No. 10

MARKETING OFFICIALS TO MEET 4 K

AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, MARCH 15.

The annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Marketing Officials will be at Wilmington, Delaware, March 15. Federal and State agricultural

officials will participate.

Specches scheduled include "Cc-operative Marketing in Denmark",

"Shipping Point Inspection", "Pequirements of Fruits for Export Trade", "Inspection of Canning Crops", "Progress in Poultry Standardization", "Requirements of Fruits and Vegetables to Meet Chain Store Demands", and "Improvement in Market for Soft Winter Wheat".

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NEW YORK FOOD MARKETING
RESEARCH COUNCIL TO MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the New York Food Marketing Research Council

will meet in the Woolworth Building, New York City, March 16.

The functions of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, in handling fruits and vegetables through the city markets will be the principal topic of discussion. A presentation of the distributing costs on general merchandise and a description of the type of service performed are additional features. The findings resulting from a study of operation of fruits and vegetable wholesalers and jobbers in Pittsburg and New York, and a discussion of retail margins, their causes and variations, and the services rendered by the retailers will be other topics.

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MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU
TO EMPHASIZE STANDARDIZATION,

A grading project on asparagus and hot house cucumbers is to be set up by the Massachusetts Division of Markets this year, "in the hope of beginning real standardization and grading programs for vegetables in New England," according to

Frederick V. Waugh, Director.

The plan outlined by Mr. Waugh is to induce two or three groups of farmers to put up asparagus and cucumbers according to definite rules and regulations. The work of the Eastham Farmers! Association the last two years has stimulated growers in other sections of the state to become interested in standard grades.

APOLOGY.

A news item in the March 2 issue of "Marketing Activities" says that Seymour Jones, of Marion County, Maine, has been appointed State Market Agent by Governor Patterson, succeeding C. E. Spence, resigned. The State is "Oregon" not "Maine",

ALABAMA MARKETING ACTIVITIES AN AID TO ORDERLY MARKETING.

One of the greatest needs in profitable marketing of farm products is standardization and official certification as to grades and condition of carlot shipments at the points of origin and terminal markets, Governor William W. Brandon told the Alabama Legislature in a farewell message January 10.

"Much progress," Governor Brandon said, "has been made in setting up standards for our agricultural products and in providing official certification, such as is being done for Johnson grass and alfalfa hays. One of the pre-requisites, in addition, to orderly marketing and financing of agricultural products, is a properly supervised warehouse system. Never before has the state set up a supervised system as is now in operation, and which has received wide recognition and approval of the banking systems of the country."

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MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU STUDYING FRICE MAKING FACTORS,

A study of the quality factors influencing prices on local fruits and vegetables is being made by the Massachusetts Division of Markets. An effort is being made to learn what sizes, colors, shapes, and other factors, bring the highest prices.

The study to date shows that there is an increase of about 50 cents per dozen bunches of asparagus for each additional inch of green over the greeze amount.

It is expected that the study will enable the Division to make definite statements as to the most profitable size and quality fruits and vegetables to greater the Boston market, and furnish a better basis for establishing grades and standards.

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MEV MEXICO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GOES AFTER EL PASO EGG BUSINESS.

An effort to capture the El Paso market for eggs produced in New Mexico is being made by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, according to A. L. Walker, Agricultural Economist.

El Paso, Texas, ships in from adjoining states approximately \$1,000,000 worth of eggs a year. Only a small portion of these come from New Mexico, although during many months of the year sections of the state are shipping eggs by car load to Kansas City and Chicago.

El Paso dealers say that the eggs from New Mexico are not good keepers and will not hold up in storage. The new Mexico Experiment Station now is collecting eggs in 12 different New Mexico communities, shipping them by express to El Paso where they are candled, and making a check of losses. The eggs then are put in storage, and at the end of about six months, they will be taken out, recandled, and notations made relative to keeping qualities.

VIRGINIA MARKETS BUREAU BROADCASTING DAILY REPORTS.

Daily reports, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, giving price quotations of farm products sold in the principal markets of interest to virginia producers, on the same day of the report, are being broadcast from radio station WRVA at Richmond, as compiled by the Division of Markets of the Virginia State Department of Agriculture and the Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture.

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SOUTH DAKOTA BROADCASTING WEEKLY FARM BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Weekly farm business talks, from January 6 to May 28, are being broadcast by the Farm Economics Department of South Dakota State College over radio station KFDY. The program is given each Thursday at 12:30, and includes discussions of agricultural economic problems, the crop and livestock outlook, intentions to plant, farm taxes, and improved marketing methods.

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SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION IS POPULAR IN IDAHO.

About 75 per cent of the car lot shipments of fruit and vegetables move from Idaho under shipping point inspection certificates, according to R. L. Spangler, Director of Markets, Idaho Department of Agriculture. Mr Spandler says that from 10 to 45 food products inspectors are available at shipping points.

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NEW YORK ISSUING DAILY REPORTS ON RECEIPTS OF MILK AND CREAM.

A daily report of receipts of fluid milk, cream, and condensed milk in bulk at New York City and adjacent metropolitan market is being issued from the Market News Service Office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 102 Warren Street, New York City,

The unloads are furnished by the railroads and compiled by states of origin. The service was started after full discussion with dairy interests, officials of the New York State College of Agriculture, and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

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FEDERAL GRADES ISSUED FOR SHALLOTS AND ASPARAGUS.

Federal grades for shallots have been prepared, and the grades for asparagus have been revised, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARMERS LEARN MARKETS BY VISITING MEN YORK.

The third of a series of eight marketing trips was conducted jointly by the Livingston and Wyoming County (New York) farm bureau, January 24 to 26. The trip, under the cooperative auspices of railroads, county bureaus, and the New York State College of Agriculture, was intended to familiarize farmers with marketing demands in one of the greatest of world markets.

At Pennsylvania Railroad Pier 29, the Receipts of southern vegetables and citrus fruits from Florida were seen; at Washington Street market the growers had an opportunity to examine closely the methods employed in handling oranges, apples, and other fruits from the Pacific Coast; at New York Central Pier 17, New York State apples, potatoes and onions were studied in comparison with their competitors from other districts. The arrival of New York State potatoes and cabbage was studied on the D. L. & W. tracks in Brooklyn. A study of the quality of products demanded on a push cart market was made on Orchard Street in Brooklyn.

Been growers had opportunity to learn of the handling of both domestic and foreign beans at a large warehouse; dairymen were interested in a visit to the Dairymen's league offices as well as to the milk platforms where upstate milk is taken from the refrigerator cars; lamb feeders observed at close range the receiving and sale of stock at the Jersey City stock yards and at the West Washington Street market.

Egg shippers saw eggs received at the American Railway Express terminal at Jersey City. Stops were made to permit the growers to inspect the kitchens of the Hotel Commodore, the Majestic, and to visit the New York stock Exchange.

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MASSACHUSETTS ROADSIDE ASSOCIATION REPORTS PROGRESS MADE LAST YEAR,

The Massachusetts Roadside Stand Association now has about 35 members, which is double the membership in 1925. All members agree not to sell any produce which is grown outside the State of Massachusetts, and to grow the greater part of their output on their own farms.

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MORE CRATES BEING USED IN RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

Many of the California type of lettuce crates are being used for beets and carrots in the Rio Grande Valley. Quotations generally are based upon the number of bunches, and 40 cents is added for the crate. Crates also are being used extensively for cabbage.

BILLS WHICH BECOME LAWS DUFING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

- S. 4746, by Senator Mayfield, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, covering both the growing crop and the "carry-over." This Act also limits the number of reports to be issued on the conditions and progress of the current crop and probable number of bales to 5, i.e. on August 1, September 1, October 1, November 1 and December 1. It also provides for estimates of acreage of cotton planted and acreage abandoned. The appropriation to carry out the purpose of this Act wasto be included in the second deficiency bill, which failed of passage. An amount of \$50,000 was carried in the Agricultural Appropriations bill, however, to cover estimates of grade and staple length of cotton, consequently some work can be undertaken this season.
- S. 5082 by Senator Norbeck, to authorize an appropriation of \$8,600,000 for the purchase of feed and seed grain to be supplied to farmers in the crop failure areas. The appropriation for this act, however, was carried in the second deficiency bill which failed of passage.
- S. 2965 by Senator Capper, to prevent discrimination against farmers cooperative associations by boards of trade and similar organizations.
- S. 4974 by Mr. Ransdell, to amend the Cotton Futures Act.
- H.R. 2 by Mr. McFadden, to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the consolidation of national banking associations.***
- H.R. 3858 by Mr. Hoch, to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Department of Commerce a foreign commerce service of the United States.***
- H.R. 9268 by Mr Stevenson, to amend the ignicultural Credits Act of 1923. This act authorizes the intermediate credit bank to make advances on crops being grown for market.
- H.R., 9971 by Mr. White, for the regulation of radio communication.
- H.R.10510 by Mr. Hare, to prevent the destruction of dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and require them to truly and correctly account for all farm produce.

- H. R. 11768, by Mr. Tabor, to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health
- H. R. 15549, by Mr. Purnell, to provide for the eradication or control of the European corn borer. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this act has also been passed.

BILLS OF INTEREST WHICH FAILED OF PASSAGE

- H.R. 4808, The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President.
- H.R.17291, The second deficiency bill, which carried various appropriations of interest to this Bureau, passed the House but failed of passage in the Senate during the last hours of the session.
- H.R. 15476, by Mr. Moragn, authorizing the use of the undistributable surplus remaining in the Treasury from collection of excess profits made on the wool clip of 1918 for research work in the standardization, grading and marketing *** of wool, passed the House and was reported out of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate but failed to reach final passage.
- H.R.16350, by Mr. Gilbert, to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, passed the House and was reported out of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate.
- H.R.10129, by Mr. Ketchum, to promote the agriculture of the United States by extending into foreign fields the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture***, passed the House but was not acted upon by the Senate.
- S. 3926, by Senator McNary, to fix standards of hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables***, passed the Senate. The companion bill H.R.5377, by Mr. Perkins, was reported out of the House Committee on Coinage and Weights out was not passed by the House

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LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION ISSUES WEEKLY MARKET NEWS LETTER.

A weekly market news letter is being issued now by the New Orleans Association of Commerce, according to B. B. Jones, Agricultural Secretary for the Association.

Other activities reported by the Association are a series of 15 radio talks on agricultural Louisiana from radio station W.S.M.B., preliminary arrangements for a daily mixed vegetable bulletin, and the formation of the South Louisiana Vegetable Shippers Association for the purpose of developing better production, bunching, grading and packing of Louisiana vegetables.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVIT

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

March 10 REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

INTRODUCING A NEW SERVICE

ON MARKETING LEGISLATION.

We present in this issue the first articles in the new service on marketing legislation. Items similar to those following will appear regularly in this publication. Legislative enactments, cases adjudicated, regulations and related matters will be discussed when timely.

Questions concerning marketing legislation will be given attention as the bureau will seek to serve as a clearing house on the subject. We shall be glad to receive suggestions as to any phases of marketing which should have consideration in these pages.

We have established this service at the request of the National Association of Marketing Officials. Mr. Harrison F. Fitts, who has had training in law and wide experience in the department, has been placed in charge of the work, shall endeavor to make the service of the greatest value to all workers in the field of marketing.

Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of Bureau.

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MAYFIELD BILL BECOMES LAW

The Mayfield Bill, S. 4746, dealing with the crop reports of the Department of Agriculture is another measure enacted into law by the recent Congress. This Bill as originally introduced provided only for the collection and publication by the Secretary of Agriculture of statistics of grade and staple length of cotton. By amendment before passage, certain provisions of another pending bill were added, under which the number of cotton crop forecast reports of the Department were reduced to 5, to be issued as of the 1st day of August, September, October, November, and December, Under the law, all semi-monthly crop reports and the June 25 forecast are eliminated. Last year the Department crop report regulations provided for the issuance of 11 cotton forecast reports. In the Appropriation Act for the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the number of such reports was reduced to 8. The number is now still further reduced to 5 by the Mayfield The estimate of acreage formerly published as of June 25 is specified to be made hereafter as of July 1.

A digest of the bill follows:

Under Section 1 the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to collect and publish annual statistics regarding grades and staple lengths of stocks of cotton known as the "carryover" on hand on August 1 of each year in warehouses and other establishments of every character in the United States. Following such publication, he shall publish at intervals an estimate of grades and staple lengths of cotton of of the then current crop. Not less than three such reports are to be published. Any such statistics published on cotton recognized as tenderable on contracts under the U.S. Cotton Futures Act shall be stated separately from untenderable cotton,

Section 2 states that information furnished by any establishment under this Act shall be considered strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. Penalty of fine and imprisonment is prescribed for misuse of such information by employes of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 3 makes it the duty of every owner, president, secretary, treasurer, director, or other officer or agent of any cotton warehouse, cotton ginnery, cotton mill or other place or establishment where cotton is stored, and of any owner or holder of any cotton, upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture or his agent, to furnish completely and accurately all information re grades and staple lengths of cotton on hand. He shall also permit Secretary's representative to examine and classify samples of such cotton on hand. Penalty is prescribed for failure to supply information or for giving false information.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other agencies of the Government and also grants him the usual administrative powers.

Sections 5 and 6 were added to the bill by the House Committee on Agriculture. Section 5 provides that of reports issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semi-monthly cotton crop reports and providing for their publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce" approved May 3, 1924, only five shall be issued hereafter as of the 1st day of August, September, October, November, and December, each report to state the condition and progress of the crop and the probable number of bales to be ginned.

Under Section 6 the Secretary is required to issue a report on or before July 10 each year, showing by states and in toto the number of acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1. The Secretary is required also on September and December 1 to issue estimates of acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1.

- H. F. Fitts.

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ALTERATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION CERTIFICATE HELD TO BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE

In a recent opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Department it was held that a person altering a Food Products Inspection Certificate issued under authority of the Federal Food Products Inspection Law is amenable to prosecution under Section 23 of the Penal Code of the United States (Act of March 4, 1909).

This section provides that the forgery of specified documents, including public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, is made a criminal offense subject to fine and imprisonment. In his opinion the Solicitor cited cases having to do with the interpretation of the terms "public record" and "other writing" which tended to show the application of the terms to Food Products Inspection Certificates.

In his discussion of the question whether forging of a Certificate constituted a fraud against the United States, it was stated that it is now well settled that fraud against the Government may be committed otherwise than by causing it a loss of money or property as it now must be regarded as established that "it is not essential to charge or prove an actual financial or property loss to make a case under the statute."

In its decision on a case in point the Supreme Court said:

"To conspire to defraud the United States means primarily to cheat the Government out of property or money, but it also means to interfere with or obstruct one of its lawful covernmental functions by deceit, craft, or trickery, or at least by means that are dishonest. It is not necessary that the Government shall be subjected to property

or pecuniary loss by the fraud, but only that its legitimate official action and purpose shall be defeated by misrepresentation, chicane, or the overreaching of those charged with carrying out the governmental intention."

- H. F. Fitts,

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SECRETARY JARDINE LAUDS STANDARDIZATION.

Standardization of all farm products would eliminate much of the present waste in agricultural marketing and help farmers to merchandise their crops more efficiently, Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture told delegates to the International Cotton Standards Conference at Washington, March 16.

The conference is for the purpose of approving 60 sets of the Universal Cotton Standards for use by the Department of Agriculture and the arbitration boards of cotton exchanges here and abroad during the two years beginning August 1 next.

"Standardization has gone farther in connection with cotton in international trade," Secretary Jardine declared, "than in the case of any other farm product. It provides a universal measuring rod which is commonly understood everywhere.

"Some of the most vital problems in American agriculture," he added, "relate to the merchandising of our crops, and we cannot merchandise effectively without standards. The universal use of standards would keep on the farms much of the unmarketable products which now enter trade channels."

A committee of six was appointed by the delegates to safeguard the original cotton standards taken from Treasury Department vaults for use during the conference. Several days will be required to approve the 60 copies of standards, involving 1,200 boxes.

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CORN BORER CAMPAIGN STARTED.

The \$10,000,000 campaign to delay the spread of the European corn borer to the Corn Belt, recently authorized by Congress, began March 14. The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana will conduct the campaign. The infested area is largely in these States and now includes about 60,000,000 acres. The appropriation will be used to compensate farmers for work done by them in connection with the clean-up not normal or usual in ordinary farm operations and to purchase and operate such machinery and supply equipment as is required in carrying out control measures thoroughly in the counties designated.

OREGON HAY GRADING SCHOOL IN SESSION.

A hay grading school conducted by the Oregon Agricultural College and the U.S. Department of Agriculture is in session at Corvallis and will continue until March 25. This is the second annual session of the school, and it is the only one west of Kansas City. The State Market Agent Department has two men taking the course and counties in the hay raising sections are sending their inspectors.

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GRADES INCREASE MARKET PRICES.

The State Market Commission of Oklahoma states that grading and inspection of potatoes there has resulted in prices from ten to fifty cents higher than those not inspected and now the inspection service will be extended to every potato grower in the State.

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BANK FAILURES DUE TO COLLAPSE OF LAND BOOM SAYS NORDMAN.

Two-thirds of the recent bank failures in this country including the latest ones in certain sections of Northern Wisconsin were caused by the collapse of the land boom which followed the close of the World War, declares Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets in Wisconsin.

Land booms could be eliminated, he says, by taking the unearned incomes derived from land ownership and from land speculation and diverting them to public uses in lieu of the taxes that are now levied on people who own either farm or city land for productive purposes. The benefits of such a policy would be reflected in better markets, steadier and more remunerative employment, and improvement of business conditions generally.

PROCEEDINGS OF CHICAGO MEETING OF -000-MARKETING OFFICIALS NOW IN PRINT.

The proceedings of the National Association of Marketing Officials covering the Eighth Annual Meeting held in Chicago last December have been received from the printer and are being distributed, according to information from Paul Miller, Secretary of the Association, State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

The report contains 146 pages and includes addresses and reports on Cooperation in Agriculture; the Relation of American Agriculture to World Markets; Bringing Producers and Consumers Together; Cooperative Purchasing; What the State Marketing Agencies Have Accomplished in Ten Years, and Marketing Research.

The chapter on Marketing Research covers the report of the Special Research Committee of the Association headed by Prof. J. T. Horner of the Michigan Agricultural College, and is the result of a study designed to find out (1) to what extent colleges are working with other agencies in conducting economic research; (2) what types of research which colleges can undertake would be most helpful to departments of agriculture and marketing; (3) what economic research projects were being carried on by colleges, and (4) what research projects were being carried on by state departments or bureaus of markets.

Miller.

The list of specific projects recommended by state departments included 54 different projects. The table listing the research projects being carried on by colleges includes 346 projects. To any one interested in economic research, as carried on by colleges and state bureaus of markets, the report of this Special Research Committee would be worth many times the price of the entire volume, which is \$1.00

Those desiring copies of the proceedings may address requests to Mr.

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BOMBERGER SAYS COOPERATIVE TURKEY SHIFMENTS A SUCCESS.

The cooperative shipment of dressed turkeys, which has proved so successful in two previous years, was again effectively carried on in Dorchester and Kent Counties, Maryland, declares F. B. Bomberger, Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets.

Before the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays 3413 pounds of carefully graded turkeys were shipped from Dorchester County, and 6,771 pounds from Kent County. Much interest, Mr. Bomberger says, is developing on the Eastern Shore in improved methods of poultry raising, in consequence of which we may expect to see a considerable expansion of this industry.

MARYLAND MARKETS DEPARTMENT STUDYING CANNING INDUSTRY.

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The study of the canning industry which was begun last year under the direction of Dr. S. H. DeVault of the Maryland State Department of Markets is being carried forward.

When this project is completed, declares F. B. Bomberger, chief of the department, we shall have for the first time in the history of the canning industry in Maryland, reliable data relative to the costs involved in every stage of this industry from the planting of the seed to the sale of the canned product.

Such data, he says, should shed a great deal of light on the problem of marketing canning crops to the canner and the distribution of the canned product to the general public.

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FLORIDA INSPECTIONS INCREASE.

During February, 1,187 cars of citrus fruit, 261 cars of celery and 3 cars of cabbage were inspected at Florida shipping points. The season total to the end of February for citrus was 2,655 cars or 1,1750 more than to the same time last year. The season total for vegetables was 536 cars, a gain of 170 over the record for the same period in 1925-26. Grand total inspections in Florida to February 28 were 3,191 cars, compared with 1,271 cars a year ago.

FEDERAL COTTON RESEARCH AND SERVICE PROGRAM IS DEVELOPED.

A cotton research and service program aimed at the better coordination of cotton supply and demand and for the purpose of increasing cotton consumption in the United States has been put into operation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Features of the program include the collection of production and consumption data on cotton grades, staple, and character; studies of cotton quotations; studies of the utilization of cotton in the manufacture of basic fabrics; experiments with cotton bagging, and the development of new uses for cotton.

Dr. H. B. Killough of Brown University has been appointed by the bureau to participate in the work.

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CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS ANNOUNCED.

The following changes in time and dates of the Government crop reports have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Reports on grain crops dated March 13, April 8, and August 10 will be released at 3 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. on those dates.

The report on acreage of corn and other crops, except cotton, scheduled for July 9, will be released on July 11.

A cotton report on July 9 will give figures on the acreage of cotton in cultivation as of July 1.

Cotton reports on September 8 and December 8 will include estimates of acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1, and cotton reports on July 6, September 23, and October 25 will be eliminated.

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SECOND TRIENNIAL PENNSYLVANIA FARM CENSUS IS BEING PLANNED.

Plans are being made for the second triennial farm census in Pennsylvania, according to L. H. Wible, director, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture. The first census was taken in 1924.

Legislation providing for the census requires that the census be made by the assessors at the time of making their regular triennial assessments for county purposes. The census will get under way the latter part of the summer.

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U. S. Standards for Green Corn (1927) have just been published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

· Miss Mary F. Carpenter,

Bur. of Agr'l Economics,

U. S. Dept. of Agricultured 7, No. 12.

4-K Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1927.

ARKANSAS EXPANDS MARKETING PROGRAM.

Expansion of the marketing activities of the Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service during the current year, with special emphasis on standardization, market news, assistance to cooperative organizations, and service work is reported by J. S. Knox, Extension Agent in Marketing.

There is great need for standardizing Arkansas fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, Mr. Knox says. Perfecting these standards will be a part of the 1927 program. Froducers will be encouraged to put out better grades of produce and to keep the lower grades for home consumption. Such a policy will greatly help in solving marketing problems.

Market information will consist in keeping county agents informed regarding market demands and conditions, and supplying information as to grades and kind of produce on demand at the various marketing centers. This information will be extended by demonstrations, letters, mimeograph reports, news articles, bulletins, circulars, lectures, and personal visits to farmers.

Assistance is to be given farmers in establishing cooperative associations in sections where "proper interest is shown and where a proper survey indicates that such associations are likely to succeed." Standard forms of marketing agreements, by-laws, rules and regulations, contracts, and other forms will be furnished prospective organizations.

Service work will consist in the comilation of lists of farmers or farm organizations having various kinds of farm produce for sale, and the compilation of lists of individuals or forms handling the different kinds of farm produce or manufacturing supplies such as are necessary for the successful marketing of such crops.

LAMB IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY,

The second lamb improvement campaign for West Virginia covering a period of eight weeks from March 14 to May 7 is now under way, according to information from the West Virginia Extension Service. Twenty-two counties are to participate in the concerted effort to improve the type of market lambs.

The purposes of the campaign are to encourage the general use of better and purebred rams, better care and treatment of the ewe flock, and treating the flock systematically for the control of internal parasites; to establish uniform practice in docking and castrating lambs; and to work out a permanent system of cooperative marketing.

SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION CERTIFICATES SHOULD CONTAIN MORE COMPLETE DATA.

Need for complete shipping-point certificates on cars found to be below grade was emphasized at a recent conference at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. It was urged that such certificates should show the defects because of which the lot is thrown out of grade, and state also whether these defects are uniformly distributed throughout the lot or are confined to certain grades, brands of specific portions of the load.

MANY PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS OWN AUTOS.

More than five out of every six Pennsylvania farmers have automobiles, according to estimates of the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania State Depart-

ment of Agriculture.

The number of farmers having automobiles at the beginning of this year is estimated at 170,462, or 85 per cent of all farmers, as compared with 159,974 on January 1, 1926. The number of farmers owing automobiles has increased more than 100,000 since 1920.

It is estimated that 33,365 farmers had motor trucks on January 1, 1927,

against 29,819 on January 1, 1926, and 8,761 in 1920

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FARM TENURE SHOWS MARKED CHANGES.

Marked readjustments in farm ownership and tenant farming in the United States between 1920 and 1925 are shown in an analysis by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau reports that there were 7,724 more tenant farmers in 1925 than in 1920, and 56,756 fewer farm owners. The net change, says the bureau, is not startling, but the picture in detail "is not at all reassuring".

An analysis of the various tendencies, says the bureau, appears to indicate that the increase in owner farms has occurred mainly in regions sufficiently close to cities or to mining and other industrial enterprises to create a demand for farm homes supported largely by wages earned in non-agricultural industries. In regions mainly dependent on agriculture, the agricultural depression appears to have resulted in a relative increase in tenancy.

Full details of the bureau's analysis have been published in a mimeographed report entitled "Changes in the Tenure of Farm Land, 1920-1925".

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NEW SHEEP SCAB REGULATIONS.

New Federal quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of sheep scab has been issued, effective May 1. The regulations effect areas in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

HAVAII SEEKS TO APPOINT MARKETING COMMISSION.

A bill which provides for a marketing commission to do investigational and educational work in marketing and to establish grades and standards for the local market on the basis of which standards it will be possible to organize an effective price quoting service has been introduced in the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, according to information from D. L. Crawford, President

of the University of Hawaii.

President Crawford says that efforts have been made by interested persons during the past twenty years to improve the marketing situation. The University, several years ago, began to gather statistical data and other information as a basis for future procedure, and two years ago the Legislature approved sufficient funds in connection with the Extension Division to employ a Marketing Agent. This Marketing Agent has continued the investigational work started by the extension Division, and instructs growers on better methods of shipping, packing, and other marketing technique.

KENTUCKY COLLEGE STUDYING FARM CREDIT.

A study of farm credit in Kentucky has been begun by E. C. Johnson of the Kentucky College of Agriculture, according to information from Dana G. Card, Assistant in Marketing. Information is to be gathered from Joint Stock Land Banks, Insurance Companies, Farm Loan Associations, State and National Banks, and from farmers direct. A comparison of farm credit in the various sections of Kentucky will be made.

Mr. Card reports that E. C. Vaughn, Field Agent in Marketing, and E. J. Kilpatrick, Assistant State Leader of County Agricultural Agents, are arranging a series of meetings in Western Kentucky, at which facts relative to the tobacco situation will be presented. Two group meetings of county agents will be followed by general meetings held at central points in each of the several counties. Mr. O. B. Jesness, head of the Department of Markets and Rural Finance, and Mr. Voughn have prepared a twelve-page mimeographed report of the tobacco situation which will be used as a basis for discussion at the meetings.

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COLORADO FARM TAX STUDY COMPLETED.

State and local property taxes took over 33 per cent of the net income from rented farms in Colorado during the year 1925. This represents a slight decrease in the proportion of rent taken by taxes as compared with 1923, but a marked increase in the tax burden as compared with 1919. The firgures are based on a survey by the Colorado State Agricultural College and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CORRECT ACCOUNTING FOR FARM PRODUCE REQUIRED UNDER HARE BILL

H. R. 10510, a bill introduced by Representative Hare of South Carolina, has been passed by the 69th Congress. Briefly, the purpose of the bill is to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them.

The bill provides that after June 30, 1927 any person, firm, association or corporation receiving fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, or any perishable farm products in interstate commerce on behalf of another who without good cause shall destroy or abandon or dump any produce, or who shall with intent to defraud make any false report to the party from whom the produce was received regarding the handling, quality, quantity, sale and disposition thereof, or who shall with intent to defraud fail accurately to account therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$100 to \$3000 and imprisonment for one year.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to enforce the Act and to make

the necessary rules and regulations.

The Secretary is to provide by regulation for making prompt investigations and the issuing of certificates as to quality and condition of produce upon application of a financially interested party. Such regulations shall designate the classes of persons qualified and authorized to make such investigations and issue such certificates except that investigations shall be made and certificate issued by at least two disinterested persons in any case where the investigation is not made by an officer or employee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or of any state or political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbis. Certificates made in compliance with such regulations shall be prima facie evidence in all Federal courts of the truth of statements contained therein as to quality and condition of the produce.

The Senate committee on agriculture and forestry in favorably reporting

the bill said:

The bill deals with certain evils existing in the marketing of fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, or any perishable farm produce in interstate commerce. Its purpose is two-fold. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants and others from destroying, abondoning, or dumping fruits, vegetables or other forms of perishable farm produce without good and sufficient cause, and, second, it is intended to prevent commission merchants and others receiving such produce on consignment from making a fraudulent report to the shipper concerning the handling, condition, quality, quantity, sale or disposition of the produce.

"It was developed in the hearings before your committee that an unscrupulous commission merchant may, under present conditions, receive a shipment of perishable produce on consignment and falsely report to the

shipper that all or part of such produce has been dumped or destroyed on account of alleged deterioration, without the shipper having any means of ascertaining whether or not the produce was actually in such condition as to necessitate dumping, or whother it was actually dumped.

Wither the shipper or the commission merchant may make application to the Department of Agriculture for an inspection of such produce and receive a certificate as to its quantity and condition, which certificate may be used as evidence by either party in any civil or criminal action involving the truth of

the statements contained in such certificates.

"Your committee feels that if such a law as is proposed in this bill were upon the statute books, the evils which undoubtedly do exist in the marketing of perishable farm produce would be greatly mitigated, and such a law would provide a better method of counteracting the action of the unscrupulous merchant."

- H. F. FITTS.

UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT, AMENDED

Senate Bill 4974, introduced by Senator Ransdell, to amend the United States Cotton Futures Act, was one of the measures enacted into law toward the

end of the second session of the 69th Congress just closed.

This bill deals with highly technical phases of the Cotton Futures Act and relates to the basis of settlement of contracts by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The effect of the bill is to place the three existing cotton futures markets in the United States, namely, New York, New Orleans, and Chicago, on the same basis in the settlement of their contracts.

Before the passage of the U. S. Cotton Futures Act in 1916, future delivereries were dealt in on two exchanges, New York and and New Crieans, but their methods differed radically. New Orleans settled its contracts upon the "Commercial differences" of the grades tendered as shown by the transactions on its own spot market, while New York which was not a bona fide spot market settled upon the "fixed differences" established arbitrarily by that Exchange. Under the provisions of the law, as passed, New Orleans continued to settle its future contracts on the basis of the commercial differences disclosed by transactions on the New Orleans spot market. New York, however, was not a spot market and therefore under the law would settle its future contracts on the basis of the average commercial differences of the several spot markets in the South designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Chicago futures market when established some years later followed the regulations governing the conduct of the New York Exchange.

The pith of the matter may be gained from the following quotation taken from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the measure when it was under

consideration in the Senate:

At the present time New Orleans would be the only cotton futures market affected by this proposed change in the law. It would mean that in New Orleans

the differences above and below middling cotton would for the purpose of settlement of future contracts be the average commercial differences of 10 bona fide spot cotton markets which have been designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture and of which New Orleans is one. Under the terms of the present law such differences used in the settlement of New Orleans future contracts are based upon the actual commercial differences officially determined and quoted daily by a disinterested committee of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange from actual sales of spot cotton in New Orleans alone, while in the other American futures markets the average differences of the 10 designated spot markets are used.

"Members of the trade extension committee of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange have stated to this department that in their opinion the fact that New Orleans future contracts must be settled upon New Orleans commercial differences alone is used as an argument against that exchange in the solicitation of business by its members and that they ffeel therefore that to this extent the provisions of the present law are prejudicial to that exchange. As to this the department can not express an opinion. From the standpoint of the administration and operation of the cotton futures act there are certain theoretical advantages in the use of the average differences and in view of all the circumstances the department finds no reason to object to the passage of the amendement."

- H. F. FITTS.

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WAREHOUSEMAN IS NOT LIABLE TO ONE THO HAS NEITHER OWNERSHIP NOR RIGHT OF POSSESSION OF GOODS STORED

In a case before the Supreme Court of Colorado in November, 1926 (Cooper et al v Newmyer) the decision hinged upon the question of ownership of the potatoes involved.

The plaintiffs were farmers, and alleged that tyey were the owners and entitled to possession of certain potatoes which they had stored with defendant who was a warehouseman; that defendant refused to deliver them on demand or pay their value; and that defendant converted the potatoes to his own use. This the defendant denied. The verdict and judgment in defendant's faor, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court for review.

It appears that after delivery of the potatoes to defendant he took them in payment of a deft said to be owed to him by plaintiffs' father. Facts as to the ownership of the potatoes by the father were set out by defendant and were established for the purpose of disproving plaintiffs' claim of ownership and right of possession. This showing was such as to place upon the plaintiffs the burden of proving ownership in themselves, which they were unable to do, though citing many authorities upon the question of warehouseman's liability in conversion to those owning or having possessory rights in goods stored in warehouses. No sufficient evidence of ownership having been shown by plaintiffs, the judgment in favor of defendant was affirmed.

- H. F. FITTS.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF SCUSTER SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL

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D. C. C. Stine,

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Bureau of Agr'l Economics,

Dept: of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA STRESSES MARKETING
IN AGRICULTURAL PROTEKM.

"Realizing the folly of urging farmers to become more efficient producers without helping them to sell what they produce," the Alabama Extension Service has made marketing a major project the last few years.

"We have urged cooperative marketing," according to the annual report of the Service, "because it has been found by tests and by experience to be the best way to market farm products. We have done our marketing at the request and with the cooperation of farmers. They, too, are beginning to realize that efficient marketing is essential to successful farming."

The value of products marketed cooperatively in the State last year is estimated at \$9,593,049.14, with "savings of \$600,330.23 due to selling on the cooperative plan."

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IOWA REPORTS ON MARKETING WORK.

A study of the Marketing of Iowa poultry and eggs, with special reference to cooperative effort, has been begun by the Iowa Experiment Station, according to information from C. L. Holmes, Chief,

Mr. Holmes reports that a successful season of Farm Business Short Courses was closed on the campus February 18, being the third consecutive year of such work. The courses last for two weeks, and have worked so well on the campus that the plan has been incorporated into extension projects.

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NORTH DAKOTA STUDYING FARM IMMIGRATION.

A study of the immigration of farm laborers, tenants, and owners in the United States and North Daketa is being made by Walter Kreiselmaier of the North Daketa Agricultural College, according to information from Cap E. Miller, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Miller reports that a special course for farm managers was given by the College this winter. The winter seminar in Agricultural Economics included a study of livestock shipping, agricultural cooperation, and the legal phases of State and Federal marketing activities.

A farm managers summer tour is to be conducted June 28 to July 4, during which forms in the vicinity of Jamestown and Montpelier will be visited.

KANSAS REPORTS ON MARKETING ACTIVITIES.

Prof. R. M. Green, Kansas State Agricultural College, reports the completion of studies of the shortage of farm storage space and local bank credit as factors in the early movement of Kansas wheat to market, and of country elevator margins and costs in marketing Kansas wheat.

Some of the results from the wheat price study were presented to farmers at Farm and Home Week in February, and to Kansas Branch Stations Directors, March 5. A meeting was held with Geary County Livestock Breeders' Association to discuss market outlook for hogs and cattle, at Junction City, Kansas, March 1.2.

Circular 132, issued recently by the college, is entitled "Year to Year and Seasonal Fluctuations in Hog Prices."

VIRGINIA APPLE INSPECTIONS INCREASE.

Total Federal-State carlot inspections of fruits and vegetables in Virginia during the past season aggregated 7,064 cars, according to information from J. H. Meek, Director of the Division of Markets. Almost three times as many cars were inspected as during the preceding year, and nearly twice as many as the average of the four previous years. The Federal-State carlot inspections of apples during the season was more than six times the total for the four previous seasons.

Nearly 500,000 barrels of apples were packed under State inspection last season. Producers and shippers, Mr. Meek says, are coming to the realization of standardizing their pack and guaranteeing the quality.

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OHIO COMPLETES LIVESTOCK MARKETING STUDY.

A study of costs of marketing livestock from five Ohio counties in 1925 has been completed by C. W. Hammans, Rural Economics Department, Ohio State University.

Mr. Hammans reports that marketing and production demonstrations have been completed in 18 counties with an aggregate attendance of 5,512 farmers.

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NEW YORK FARMERS ORGANIZE FARM ACCOUNT SERVICE.

A group of 50 farmers in Genesee and Monroe Counties, New York, have organized a "Farm Account Service" in cooperation with the local Farm Bureau and the New York Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, according to information from V. B. Hart, Farm Management Demonstrator.

Each farmer pays an annual fee of \$18. A Farm Management and Marketing specialist is hired on a full time basis to handle farm records and accounts and to make recommendations for reorganization of the farm business on the 50 farms. Prof. I. F. Hall has been employed for the work from March 1 to October 1, 1927.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPORTS ASPARAGUS STATE INSPECTED.

Practically all asparagus moving from South Carolina will be State inspected this season, according to George E. Prince, Chief of the South Carolina Division of Markets.

The division last year inspected the stock moved from two of the larger loading points with such satisfactory results that both grower associations have asked the service repeated this year. Nine men will be required to cover the shipments.

This inspection service, according to Mr. Prince, will be similar to Federal-State Shipping Point Inspection with the exception that no certificates will be furnished shippers. Most of the asparagus from South Carolina is consigned or forwarded to connections of the associations in the terminal markets, the purpose of inspection service being to educate growers in proper methods of grading and packing.

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NEW JERSEY PEACH SURVEY YIELDS VALUABLE INFORMATION.

The results of a survey of the ages, varieties and numbers of peach trees in New Jersey and competing States have been made available to New Jersey growers, according to information from W. B. Duryee, Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture.

Similar information with regard to the leading

Similar information with regard to the leading varieties, numbers and ages of apple trees by counties has been furnished producers. The Delicious variety is said to comprise 17 per cent of New Jersey's apple trees, and the Elberta the leading variety of peaches.

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INSPECTORS LICENSED AT TEXAS HAY GRADING SCHOOL.

Licenses have been granted hay grading inspectors following a hay grading school at Fort Bliss, Texas, conducted by E.O. Pollock of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Two weeks of the school were devoted to alfalfa and the last week to grading other hays.

The bureau has made a cooperative agreement with the United States Army so that all hay sold in the Eighth Corps area will be bought and sold on Federal class and grades. The New Mexico A. & M. College also has signed a contract with the bureau so that Federal hay grades will be recognized in New Mexico for the first time.

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E. H. RINEAR began work February 1 as Marketing Specialist for the University of New Hampshire. He will make research studies in marketing.

DISCONTINUE STATEMENT "SUITABLE CONDITION FOR EXPORT".

Offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and shipping points, which have been certifying barreled apples as "suitable condition for export", have been instructed that beginning March 21, this statement should be discontinued for the remainder of the year because of the prevalence of scald, decay, and other defects due to age of the apples.

Future policies regarding statements of this kind are yet to be worked out, but it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement can be made with exporters so that it will be unnecessary for inspectors to predict the length of time which export apples will remain in satisfactory condition.

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STATE QUARANTINES ON POTATOES AND ALFALFA.

California has established a quarantine against Oregon potatoes infected with beetle, and shipments to that State must have a certificate that they have passed the "ban" inspection. State inspectors of potatoes are authorized to make the beetle inspection in connection with the compulsory grade inspection and issue certificates.

Nebraska has laid a ban against alfalfa shipped from Baker, Malheur and Union Counties, Oregon, unless it is first passed upon by a Federal inspector as free from weevil.

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NORTH DAKOTA PURE SEED LAW CHANGED.

Information regarding the locality in which seed corn and alfalfa were produced must appear on tags or labels when the seed is offered for sale, according to the North Dakota pure seed law as amended by the State legislature.

H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, State Seed Commissioner, summarizes the law as follows:

"The tag or label shall show the commonly accepted name of the kind and variety of seed; the full name and address of person or persons, firm or corporation, selling, offering or exposing the seed for sale; the percentage of germination and the date of last testing of all seed corn, sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa seed; the name of the county and the state where grown, in the case of seed corn, or the name of the State where grown in the case of alfalfa seed.

"This act was declared an emergency act and is,

therefore, now in force."

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PRELIMINARY FIGURES of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shown that at least 1,023,224 cars of 38 leading fruits and vegetables were shipped during 1926, or nearly 45,000 cars more than in 1925.

PERMIT HOLDER'S DELIVERY OF MILK FREE TO CERTAIN DEALERS WITH PAYMENTS TO OTHERS TO OBTAIN BUSINESS HELD NOT ILLEGAL (In re Morris. Supreme Court, New York County. November 22, 1926.)

It is not illegal for milk dealer, having permit from city health department issued under Sanitary Code, section 155 (Code of Ordinances of City of New York, c. 20), to deliver milk free of charge to certain dealers, and make cash payments to others to procure their business, in view of General Business Law, section 340, as amended by Laws 1921, c. 712,

Milk dealer, whose permit, under Sanitary Code, section 155 (Code of Ordinances of City of New York, c, 20), to sell and deliver milk products in city was revoked by city health department, though evidence failed to show dealer committed any illegal acts, held entitled to peremptory mandamus order to compel department to issue permit.

The facts in this case are as follows:

The petitioner, Henry Morris, was the holder of a permit to keep, sell, and deliver milk and milk products in the city of New York, issued to him by virtue of the provisions of section 155 of the Sanitary Code (Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, c. 20), on June 11, 1926, after an application had been filed with the board of health on April 19, 1926. He invested upwards of the sum of \$10,000 since the permit was issued to him. On September 8 last petitioner received a notice from the department of health that his permit had been revoked. He avers that the permit was revoked arbitrarily, unjustly, unlawfully, and illegally. It appears that petitioner is an independent milk dealer. It is alleged by him that the revocation was prompted, inspired, and directed by certain milk dealers, members of an organization known as the greater New York Milk Dealers' Chamber of Commerce. "for the sole and only purpose of driving your petitioner out of the milk business so that the Milk Dealers' Association and the members thereof will have no competition to meet from your petitioner."

These parties made complaint to the department of health that petitioner had violated an order of the board to the effect that fair competition was always in order but that unfair competition, such as solicitation or taking away of another dealer's customers by the giving of free milk or the slashing of prices out of relation to the prevalent market price, would be looked upon with disfavor by the department, as it tended to precipitate trade wars in which the sale of adulterated milk generally followed; that such unfair practices on the part of any dealer would be considered an act that tends to undermine the purity of the milk supply of the city and would be ground for revokation of the dealer's permit.

Following hearing by the board on the charges made by complainants, it recommended that the permit to Morris to sell milk and milk products in the city of New York be revoked. Such action subsequently was taken.

In passing upon the case the court stated:
"Assuming that petitioner did deliver milk free of charge to

certain dealers, and made cash payments to other dealers for the purpose of procuring their business, he was hot guilty, as far as I have been able to discover, of the commission of any illegal acts. If he can successfully sell pure milk of the required standard to the distributors at prices lower than the so-called market rate, other dealers can, and eventually must, do likewise, with a resulting reduction in cost to the consumer. In that way the public will receive the benefit derived from open competition. It seems to me that a strict enforcement of the penal laws, with severe penalties for violation, will result in keeping milk and milk products pure and wholesome. If the possibility of adulteration, as a result of free competition, brings about a departmental policy which practically eliminates competition, then the effect is to deprive the public of the benefits which it has heretofore derived from the enforcement of section 340 of the General Business Law (as amended by Laws of 1921, c. 712), commonly called the Donnelly Act. The purpose of this particular provision of our law "is to destroy monopolies in the manufacture, production and sale in this state of commodities in common use, to prevent combinations in restraint of competition in the supply or price of such commodities, or in restraint of the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade or occupation." Matter of Davies, 168 N. Y. 39, 61 N. E. 118, 56 L. R. A. 355.

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H. F. Fitts.

LARCENY FROM STATE WAREHOUSE HELD NOT TO RELIEVE WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND OF LIABILITY

Lacy, State Treasurer, v.

Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., et al.
(Supreme Court of North Carolina, January 26, 1927)

Appeal from Superior Court, Wake County.

In this case on appeal the defendant (Surety Company), underwriting a bond covering a warehouse operated under the North Carolina warehousing system pursuant to the act of 1921, was held to be liable on the bond for the loss or theft of cotton from the warehouse notwithstanding the exercise of due care and diligence on the part of the manager in the operation of the warehouse and the absence of neglect on his part. The facts follow:

Pursuant to the act of 1921, a warehouse was organized in the town of Benson and bonded under the North Carolina state warehousing system. The local manager under rules and regulations adopted in accordance with the act, executed bond in the sum of \$6,0000, with defendant National Surety Company as surety, and later executed a similar bond in the sum of \$4,000, with defendant Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company as surety.

In 1923, the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association deposited with the local manager of the warehouse 56 bales of cotton, and Charles Johnson & Bro. deposited one bale. Receipts were duly issued to depositors. Some time thereafter the depositors, ready and willing to pay all charges and to surrender the receipts, demanded delivery of the cotton deposited by them. The local manager, however, failed to return the cotton to them. Depositors then made demand upon plaintiff (the State Treasurer) and he paid the amounts due in consequence of failure of the

local manager to return the cotton.

Defendants alleged that cotton had been lost or destroyed without any act of neglect or default of the local manager of warehouse, but notwithstanding the exercise of due care, the local manager was not able to make delivery and could not be held to respond to damages.

In the lower court it was held that plaintiff could not recover On appeal that court cited a case covering the general on the bond. law of bailment and bailee's liability, in which it was stated:

"In all ordinary classes of bailment, losses occurring without negligence on the part of the bailee fall upon the bailor. The bailee's liability turns upon the presence or absence of negligence. In some exceptional kinds of bailments, as in the case of carriers or innkeepers, there is a special liability, approximating that of an insurer, but, generally speaking, there can be no recovery against a bailee for loss or damage to the property, in the absence of negligence, !"

Continuing, the court said:

"But the responsibility usually imposed by the law upon a bailee may be enlarged or diminshed by special agreement. By express contract he may make himself an insurer; and as a rule he does this when he binds himself in a penal bond to perform the duties of his office without exception." ***

"The immediate question, then, is this: Does the record disclose a special contract which enlarges the responsibility of the warehouseman beyond the principles usually applied to the bailment relation?"

In the opinion reference is made to the provisions of the state statute under which the warehouse is licensed, it being possible thereunder for any person owning cotton to store it and receive all the benefits accruing from state management. For cotton thus stored an official negotiable receipt in a form approved by the Board of Agriculture is issued in the name of the State of North Carolina. It is required that upon surrender of such receipt the warehouseman shall deliver the identical cotton for which the receipt is given. Under the rules and regulations of the state governing the administration of the warehouse system it is provided that cotton stored in warehouses thereunder shall be fully protected at all times from loss by fire or theft; in other words, the state guarantees the integrity of the receipt. It was held that the obligation of the bond extends to and includes contracts which may be made by the warehouseman with those who store their cotton; that this special contract enlarged the responsibility of the warehouseman beyond the rule which usually prevails in the law of bailment; and that the act of 1921 contemplates the operation of the warehouse system without profit or loss by the state and emphasizes the necessity of insuring the security of the system beyond any reasonable possibility of loss

H. F. FITTS

MANY NEW STATE AND FEDERAL BULLETINS ARE ISSUED.

Spring calls to the agricultural bulletineer, as well as to poet and noveliut. We have received so many interesting State and Federal bulletins the last few weeks that we can give to each only brief mention

The outstanding publication is the printed "Message from the President of the United States, returning WITHOUT APPROVAL the Bill entitled "An Act to Establish a Federal Farm Board to Aid in the Orderly Marketing and in the Control and Disposition of the Surplus of Agricultural Commodities." Senate Document 214, 69th Congress.

Other titles follow:

"The Market Outlet for Massachusetts Apples," Massachusetts Experiment Station Bulletin 231.

"Kentucky Livestock Auction Sales Organizations," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 270.

"Cooperative Marketing and Price Control," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 271.

"Nineteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, North Dakota."

"Trials with Commercial Varieties of Canning Peas," South Dakota Experiment Station Bulktin 221.

"Increasing Farm Profits with More Early Potatoes in Northern Indiana,"

Purdue Experiment Station Bulletin 305.

"Texas Agricultural Outlook for 1927," Texas Experiment Station Circular No. 45.

"Effective Haying Equipment and Practices," U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1525.

"Marketing the White County, Arkansas, Strawberry Crop, Season 1926,"
U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeograph circular.

"Marketing Missouri Strawberries, Season of 1926," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeograph circular.

"A Study of Farmer Elevator Operation in the Spring Wheat Area, Part III," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics preliminary report.

"The Home Fruit Garden on the Northern Great Plains," U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1522.

"The Trend Toward a More Effective Use of the Land as Shown by the Yield Per Acre of Certain Crops," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulktin 1458.

"Control of Farm Expenses," Kentucky Extension Division Circular 203.

"The Market Outlook for Kentucky Strawberries," Kentucky Extension Division Circular 204.

"Crop Returns Under Various Rotations in the Wisconsin Drift Soil Area," Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin 241.

"An Economic Study of the Cattle Feeding Enterprise in Iowa," Iowa Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin 242.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 6, 1927.

Vol. 7, No. 14.

CERTIFIED POULTRY WORK
PROGRESSING IN VIRGINIA.

Approximately 1,250,000 certified baby chicks will be hatched in Virginia during the 1927 season by hatcheries getting their eggs from flocks certified by the State Division of Markets has been announced by J. H. Meek, Director of the Division. This work is under the immediate supervision of Nelson A. Loucks.

Nine different hatcheries in various sections have already been certified, these having a total hatching capacity of over 300,000 every three weeks it was stated. There are now 224 certified flocks, with a total of more than 37,000 birds, or nearly double last year's figure. Most of the certified flocks in Virginia are selling their eggs to certified hatcheries, both the flocks and the hatcheries being under the supervision of the Division of Markets.

The certified flocks have been inspected for general health, vigor, type, production and trueness to breed, and blood samples have been drawn and tested for bacillary white diarrhea. The tests are made in the laboratory of the Department of Zoology and Animal Pathology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

It has been found that a little less than 10 per cent of birds in flocks thus inspected this season, which also were inspected last season, were culled out, whereas 20 per cent of flocks not culled had to be eliminated by the inspector. Reactors to the diarrhea test are taken out and slaughtered, or shipped to Northern markets before the flock is certified.

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SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS HOLDS WHEAT GROWERS' SCHOOL.

A two-day wheat growers' school for farmers of 11 southwestern Kansas counties was held at Dodge City on March 24 and 25. The counties included in the school were Finney, Gray, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Pratt, Pawnee, Barton, Ness, Hodgeman, and Ford. From 10 to 20 farmers from each of the 11 counties attended this wheat growers' school and the total attendance was about 200. Specialists from the college discussed various phases of wheat growing and suggested ways in which those attending could help in carrying out the crops program in their home counties.

Representatives from the college who attended the school were E. A. Stokdyk, marketing specialist; E. G. Kelly, entomology specialist; C. E. Graves, plant pathology specialist; H. R. Sumner, crops specialist; and A. L. Clapp and A. F. Turner of the extension division.

The problem of estimating the price of wheat at Kansas City was discussed by E. A. Stokdyk, marketing specialist of the extension division of the college.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN TEXAS.

Arrangements are being made for a short course in cooperative marketing at College Station, Texas, May 4, 5, and 6, 1926. The three-day school will be held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in cooperation with Texas cooperative marketing associations and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The program has been designed especially for agricultural extension workers, field men and directors of cooperative associations, and others who are working to direct the cooperative movement in Texas along sound lines. The first day will be devoted largely to the historical background of the movement and to cooperative principles and problems. The second day's program stresses membership relations and sales problems. Financing, accounting, and other operating problems make up the program for the third day.

The list of lecturers and speakers include representatives of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, representatives of Texas cooperative associations, and specialists from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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SHORT COURSE IN GRAIN MARKETING GIVEN IN FIVE KANSAS COUNTIES.

A series of five lectures in grain marketing are being given in five Kansas counties. In these counties the farm organization extension work has been conducted through Farm Account clubs meeting at local school houses and other community centers. These clubs were used as a means of carrying information concerning grain marketing to the people in these counties. Two men from each Farm Account club attend the meetings and then take the information back to their respective clubs. Subjects discussed are: (1) The Market Page, (2) The Cash Market, (3) The Futures Market, (4) Country Elevator Problems, (5) Transportation of Grain, (6) Grain Grades, (7) World Wheat Shipments and Price Reactions, (8) Estimating the Price of Wheat. I. N. Chapman, Farm Management Demonstrator for Kansas, is in charge of the Farm Account clubs, while the Grain Marketing Short Course was conducted by E. A. Stokdyk, Extension Specialist in Marketing.

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AMERICAN DAIRY FEDERATION TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary Jardine will welcome a gathering of the representatives of every branch of the dairy industry to Washington, April 23, when the American Dairy Federation meets there. A two-day visit will be made to the Department of Agriculture, a number of bureaus of which are doing work of interest to the industry.

PENNSYLVANIA TRI-COUNTY CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL

The cooperative conference which was held in the court house at Indiana, Pa., on January 7th, under the direction of the County Agent of Indiana County, proved to be a complete success. Approximately seventy directors, officers and members from cooperative organizations in Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson Counties attended the all-day session. The program which had been arranged by County Agent Warner carried messages of real interest to members of cooperative associations in the western part of the state, as was shown by the spirited and extensive discussion which developed at the meeting.

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FIRST INSTITUTE OF IDAHO CREAMERYMEN TO BE HELD.

An institute for Idaho creamerymen is to be held this spring for the first time, according to an announcement of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Idaho. The institute, which is sponsored by the university, is scheduled for April 12, 13, and 14, at the Cooperative creamery, Jerome.

The plan is the first definite effort to carry on intensive instructional work among creamerymen. Invitations have been sent to the leading creamery operators in the state and many of them will be on the program to give the benefit of their experience. Roy B. Smith, of the Jerome creamery, will be chairman of the meetings.

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SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY MILK INDUSTRY TO BE MADE.

The entire milk industry of New Jersey will be closely examined in an effort to give New Jersey the commanding position it merits as a source of high quality market milk.

This decision was reached soon after H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, chairman of the executive committee of the New Jersey Milk Marketing Council, called that body to order recently in the State Department of Agriculture. The problem most urgently pressing for solution, the committee agreed, is the need of uniformly high grade milk. They unanimously acted on the motion that a complete investigation be made of the milk marketing in this state.

It was decided that with the aid of the facts brought out by the survey, a state-wide campaign would be waged to show the public the value of good New Jersey milk, and to increase its consumption in this way.

In the interest of health it was suggested that the New Jersey Sanitary Code, as it affects milk, be revised, so that there will be uniformity in the various municipal rulings governing production and distribution of milk.

MISSOURI LAW REGULATING COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN FARM PRODUCTS UPHELD.

In the case of Arnold et al. v. Hanna et al. the Supreme Court of Missouri in November, 1926, upheld the power of the State to regulate commission merchants in farm products doing business in that State.

This Act provides that every person who shall receive, sell, or offer for sale on commission in Missouri "any kind of farm products shall be deemed to be a commission merchant and engaged in the commission business." Certain exceptions are then made, among which is that the Act shall not apply to commission merchants "dealing exclusively either in livestock or in grain." It is required that a license be taken out by commission merchants with the payment of an annual fee and the giving of surety bond. It requires that commission merchants shall keep certain specified records and provides for refusal or revocation of licenses upon certain conditions. It defines the powers and duties of the state marketing commissioner, including certain investigations of licensee, production and inspection of records, etc.

Certain commission merchants dealing in hay stored at Kansas City, Missouri, sought to enjoin the State Marketing Commissioner from enforcing the provisions of this Act. Plaintiffs alleged that their business was largely of an interstate character and therefore fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal law. They denied the right of the Commissioner of Markets to require them to furnish bond and take out a license, or his right to investigate and examine their books and records pertaining to the conduct of their business; they alleged that the requirements of the Act were burdensome upon them and that information procured from their books could be used improperly and to the detriment of their business. Plaintiffs further contended that even if the legislation be within the police power of the State that the Act is discriminatory and deprives them of the equal protection of the law because it exempts from its operations dealers in livestock and grain.

In discussing the question of the police power of the State the Court quoted with approval from a ruling in a Minnesota case:

American constitutional law, means simply the power to impose such restrictions upon private rights as are practically necessary for the general welfare of all. * * * It was publicly believed that the business of selling agricultural products and farm produce on commission had become saturated with false and fraudulent methods, to the great injury of a large class of our citizens, who were compelled to deal with commission men, and who were powerless to detect or prevent the wrong, and that the business had thus become sufficiently affected with public interests to be the proper subject of police regulation. We are of the opinion that the Legislature

"did not exceed its powers when, under the circumstances, it enacted a measure having relation to, and a tendency to accomplish, the desired end, such as is the law now before us."

In passing upon the question of exemption of certain classes of merchants from the provisions of the law, the Court quoted a Kansas case, as follows:

" * * * If, as argued, it also exempts live stock, that too, is a reasonable exemption, since live stock is almost invariably shipped in carloads and is so valuable as to justify the producer or shipper in the expense of accompanying his shipment to market and personally supervising the fidelity of the commission merchant who makes the sale for him or in making the sale himself."

The fact that State inspection already provided for grain and live stock, as pointed out in an Illinois case, furnished sufficient basis of classification whereby commission merchants dealing in these commodities were properly excepted from the provisions of the Commission Merchants' Act. The Court further held that this Act does not improperly discriminate against the plaintiffs and does not deprive them of the protection of the law. In commenting upon the question of encroachment on Federal jurisdiction the Court said:

"It is not apparent how the Missouri Commission Merchants' Act, in so far as applicable to commission merchants dealing in hay and straw, in any wise conflicts with, or impinges upon, federal investigation, inspection, and certification of the class, quality, and condition of hay offered for interstate shipment, authorized by 43 U. S. Statutes at Large, pp. 844 and 845. Such federal legislation should not be construed as denying to the states the right to enact and enforce mere police regulations of commission merchants which in no wise intrude upon the field occupied by the federal government under the provisions of said act."

In conclusion it was stated:

"We have carefully considered all of the contentions of respondents that the act is invalid. We are unable to concur in the view of the trial court that the act 'is unconstitutional for the reasons specified in plaintiffs' petition.' We can not agree that any one of the reasons specified in the petition is sufficient to invalidate the act, and thus defeat the will of the General Assembly as expressed therein."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community," Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin 285.

"Cost of Using Horses, Tractors and Combines on Wheat Farms in Sherman County, Oregon," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin No. 1447.

"Incomes from Farming and Cost of Apple Production in the Shenandoah Valley, Frederick County, Va.", U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1455.

"Fourth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture, State of Idaho."

"Economic Aspects of the Cantaloupe Industry," California Experiment Station Bulletin 419.

"Cooperation in Agriculture, A Selected and Annotated Reading List with Special Reference to Purchasing, Marketing, and Credit," U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 97.

"Preliminary Report on the Growing and Marketing of Fresh Tomatoes in New Mexico," New Mexico Experiment Station Bulletin 157.

"The California Poultry Industry, a Statistical Study," California Experiment Station Bulletin 413.

"Adjusting Agricultural Production and Distribution in the Clarksburg Area to Meet Home Market Demands," West Virginia Experiment Station Bulletin 212.

"Use of Motion Pictures in Agricultural Extension Work," U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 78.

"Cost of Producing Winter Wheat and Incomes from Wheat Farming in Sherman County, Oregon," U. S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1446.

"Irrigation Structures and Implements," New Mexico Extension Service Extension Circular 92.

"Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926," Iowa Experiment Station.

"Tentative United States Standards for Grass Hay (Group V)" - (mimeographed) - issued March 15, 1927, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"U. S. Standards for Bermuda Onions (1927)", issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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pril 13, 1927.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Vol. 7, No. 15 Bur. of Agr. Economics Library, Room 307, Bieber Bldg.,

Washington.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET 4-K
RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK IS SOUGHT.

The problem of obtaining a more even daily distribution of receipts at the larger public stockyards has been up for discussion and attention several times the last 25 years. It is argued that the bunching of receipts on one or two days of the week - Monday, and sometimes Tuesday or Wednesday - causes sharp price fluctuations and a more or less unstable market situation.

The problem has received attention by the Department of Agriculture since 1915, a Chicago conference in that year resulting in the establishment of a Federal livestock and meat market news service which would make available information that would be helpful to shippers in marketing their livestock to best advantage. The service has been expanded since then by mail, wire, and radio, so that shippers now may keep in constant touch with all the leading markets.

The question of obtaining a more even distribution of receipts, particularly of cattle, was brought up again in the fall of 1926, and the suggestion was made that it was a problem which should have the earnest attention of the various groups interested in livestock marketing. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics made a statistical analysis of market receipts, and took up the subject by mail with 75 persons representing officials of stockyard companies, commission firms, livestock exchanges, railroads, slaughterers, and producers organizations.

The detailed replies of these organizations show a marked diversity of opinion on the subject. They have been mimeographed by the bureau and included in a 74-page publication entitled "The Problem of Better Distribution of Market Receipts of L. vestock", copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA.

Poultry exhibitors from the United States and Great Britain will meet at the World Poultry Congress at Ottawa July 27 to August 4, 1927. Thirty-eight other countries will participate.

About 3,000 delegates and hundreds of exhibits are expected from the United States and Canada and between 2,000 and 3,000 delegates are expected from other parts of the world. Among the notable exhibits will be birds from the farms of King George V of Great Britain; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; King Albert of Belgium, and King Alfonso of Spain.

English and French are to be the principal languages spoken at the sessions of the Congress.

WISCONSIN URGES USE OF FEDERAL GRADES FOR HAY.

Use of Federal hay grades to prevent dissatisfaction over purchases by dairymen and others is being urged by Edward Nordman, Wisconsin Commissioner of Markets.

"Buyers," Mr. Hordman says, "should order hay on the basis of quality according to the Government grades. Generally speaking, No. 1 Alfalfa and No. 2 Alfalfa (leafiness good enough for No. 1) are early cut and sufficiently well cured to make hay of excellent feeding value. No. 2 Alfalfa may lack the natural green color, but if it has the leafiness of No. 1, this makes it of good feeding value. No. 2 Timothy is the standard commercial hay for that kind."

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KANSAS PASSES FOTATO INSTECTION LAW.

Shipping point inspection service has been used in the Kaw Valley of Kansas for four years. The advantages of inspection were so apparent to the growers and shippers who made use of the service that they requested the state legislature to enact a law requiring all carloads to be inspected. Such a law was passed at the 1927 session of the Kansas legislature. One of the chief requirements is that the classification and grade shall be stated on the bill of lading. Supervision by the United States Department of Agriculture is provided and joint Federal-State certificates will be issued.

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MASSACHUSETTS MARKETS BUREAU MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES.

Julius Kroeck who has been with the Massachusetts Division of Markets the last three years as market reporter in Worcester, now is in the Boston office in charge of standardization and grading work. Elwyn J. Rowell has been moved from Springfield to Worcester to take Mr. Kroeck's place, and Raymond E. Iles has taken Mr. Rowell's place at Springfield.

MEN BURLEY POOL CONTRACT COVERS SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD.

A seven-year contract with a 75 per cent sign-up was adopted unanimously by the directors of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association to be submitted to the tobacco grovers of Kentucky, Chio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Tennessee, at the regular monthly meeting of directors of the association April 6.

In event that a 75 per cent of the crop, based on 1926 production, is not signed up by November 1, 1927, then the sales houses of the association are to be opened and the crops of members sold at auction, without pooling of either tobacco or proceeds.

TEXAS GIVES SHORT COURSE IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

A three-days short course in cooperative marketing is to be given at College Station, Texas, May 4, 5, and 6, in which officials of the Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing will be among the principal lecturers. The program has been designed especially for agricultural extension workers, field men and directors of cooperative associations, and others working to direct the cooperative movement in Texas along sound lines.

SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FACILITIES IS COMPLETED.

The survey of agricultural credit facilities in New Jersey, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture, has been completed and the results published in the department's circular 109. "Farmers of New Jersey and other states have been forced to secure more credit because of the increased costs of food, fertilizer and labor," says W. B. Duryes, Secretary of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, under whose direction the survey was made "Further extensions of credit have been asked for and received because of the steady advance in the value of farm property during the last few years.

"The survey, by bringing out the different methods of federal financing open to the farmers, will increase the usefulness of this legislation to truck growers, poultrymen, drirymen, potato growers and orchardists, all of whom require credit periods of verying lengths."

VIRGINIA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC PROJECTS.

A cooperative project intended to increase yield and quality of cabbages, reduce production costs, and improve market distribution is being undertaken by the Virginia Extension Division and the Southwest Virginia Cooperative Exchange,

C. C. Taylor, of the Virginia Extension Division reports also that the Coan River Tomato Association of Heathsville, Va., has arranged to use Federal-State inspection at shipping points this year. The certificates will be used in connection with the sale of the tomatoes, and to trace defective grading and packing back to their sources.

A project to determine the detailed costs of milk production has been started by the division, under the direction of J. L. Maxton, a recent graduate in abricultural economics from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

An historical price study of agricultural products in Virginia covering the period since 1850 has been undertaken by A. G. Peterson, a graduate from University of Minnesota.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTED IN FARM MANAGEMENT EXTENSION.

Farm management extension programs in the various States showed a continuation of progress in 1926, according to H. M. Dixon, Farm Management Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Improvement in the organization of subject matter to facilitate its specific application to farmers, problems, and the introduction and use of improved extension methods so as to reach more farmers, are reported. Twelve per cent more farmers were reached in 1926 over 1925. Tennessee and Oklahoma took up farm management extension work during the year, making a total of 33 states now having organized programs.

Following are some of the outstanding activities in farm management extension, by states:

Illinois had more than 1,200 completed farm accounts in 1926, and 75 counties started the work in 1927.

California had 733 farmers start farm accounts on 10 commodities in 15 counties, and 619 completed in 1926.

Oregon had a farm management demonstration team in junior club work in 1926 that took first place in state competition, and fifth at the Pacific International Livestock Show.

New York conducted 18 farm management tours, and Illinois conducted 11.

Agricultural outlook conferences were hald in 25 areas in Missouri, with an average attendance of 30 persons per meeting.

Iowa conducted 119 meetings on the hog situation in 22

counties in October and November, with an attendance of 2,172 persons.

Ohio held 52 meetings on the wheat situation before fall seeding, and 69 meetings on the hog situation in September and October.

Indiana and New York conducted state-wide farm inventory campaigns the first of this year.

Kansas reports that 63 organized farm management clubs there held a total of 242 meetings with an attendance of 5,670 persons.

Missouri tried out a method of mail survey for obtaining farm business records in 5 counties in 1926, and is extending this to 20 counties this year.

Minnesota gave a correspondence course of five lessons on farm records and farm management during the winter of 1925-26, and of the 516 who sent in enrollment cards, 364 completed the first and 200 completed the fifth lesson.

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MANY STATES ADOPT FEDERAL BARRELED A. LL GRADES.

The following states have adopted the United States standards for barreled applies as official: New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, and Lisconsin,

Use of the Federal grades is obtional in Illinois, Delaware, New York and West Virginia, these states also having state grades.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY OF SURETIES ON WAREHOUSEMAN'S TOND.

The case of Boien et al. vs. Farmers! Bonded Warehouse et al. was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Arkansas (February 21, 1927). Under the Warehouse and Marketing Bureau Act of the State, the Farmers! Bonded Warehouse of Mena was organized. One of the requirements of the law is that warehousing corporations shall execute a bond payable to the State of Arkansas. Quoting from the statute:

"The bond shall be that of a bonding and indemnity company authorized to do business in Arkansas or it may be a personal surety bond, and in the event of a personal surety bond, it shall be approved by the Doard of Supervisors

of Warehouses and shall be renewed each year,"

The law requires further that before any warehousing corporation shall open for business, the manager of its warehouse must have a cerficate from the Board of Supervisors of Warehouses as a certified warehouseman; that upon satisfactory evidence, the Board shall issue a certificate showing that the applicant is a certified warehouseman; provided that the life of the certificate shall be one year, at the expiration of which time the applicant must obtain a new certificate.

The bond was duly executed by the warehouse company and thereafter certain farmers stored cotton therein. Certain bales of this cotton were either lost or wrongfully disposed of by the warehouseman in charge, and the owners of the cotton brought suit to recover the value from the warehouseman, also making the sureties on the bond defendants. The testimony showed that the cotton was lost or misappropriated by the warehouseman more than a year after execution of the bond by the warehouse compnay.

In the decision of the court, it was pointed out that the bond contained no specific provision with reference to time and that the presumption is that the parties intended to contract for the period of time contemplated by the statute before a new bond would be required, which was one year; that the statute specifically requires an annual bond when it is not executed by a bonding company, and that the bond was executed pursuant to the statute.

Judgment of lower court was affirmed against the warehouse. It was held, however, that the sureties on the bond of the warehouse were liable for any losses covered by the bond while it was in force, that is, for one year, but that they were not liable beyond that time.

H. F. Fitts.

-000-LABELING OF FERTILIZER

The case of American Agricultural Chemical Company'v. Moore, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries of the State of Alabama, was recently decided in favor of the plaintiff (District Court, M.D. Ala., January 22, 1927).

Under the laws of Alabama the manufacturers of commercial fertilizer

sold within the State are required to register with the Commissioner of Agriculture, upon forms furnished by him, their name and certain information with reference to the constituents of the fertilizer manufactured by them. The statute provides that the Commissioner shall have authority to prohibit the registration and sale of any fertilizer with misleading or deceptive trade-marks or brand names or carrying exaggerated claims, etc.

Plaintiff applied to the Commissioner for registration of the brand "Sea Fowl" for the year 1925, but the Commissioner declined to allow such registration because he "considered it misleading and deceptive upon the ground that it was not known to him to contain Feruvian guano as the source of 65 per cent or more of its nitrogen content," although plaintiff had complied with the State law by furnishing the requisite certificate as to constituents, etc.

Defendant answered that the suit was in effect one against the State, forbidden by the 11th Amendment to the Constitution, and that the statute invests the Commissioner with a discretion not subject to judicial control; furthermore that the brand involved was upon its face deceptive and misleading.

In discussing these points the court held that the defendant's official position as Commissioner does not place him beyond the reach of equitable power; that he must act under the color of his official position, and if his conduct is unwarranted or arbitrary he is not exempt from the process of the court of equity; that in this case it was not a suit against the State but only one against the State abents to restrain them from wrongful acts.

As to the question of fraudulent labeling, it was held that the print, including the picture of a bird and analysis of the contents and the statement of the place of manufacture of the fertilizer put on the containers by the plaintiff, was not deceptive or fraudulent. Other cases were cited indicating the custom of labeling products by pictures and illustrations. The practice was held to be legitimate and no merit was found in the charge in this case involving fraudulent labeling.

H. F. Fitts

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STUDY OF LEGAL PHASES OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING IS POPULAR.

Popularity of the study of the legal phases of cooperative marketing conducted by the recently created Division of Cooperative Marketing in the U. S. Department of Agriculture has caused the division to publish in mimeographed form a 66-page pamphlet containing the more important reviews of court decisions affecting cooperative marketing which have appeared from time to time in the division's semi-monthly publication "Agricultural Cooperation". The present pamphlet covers the period January 1926 to December 31, 1926, and is the fourth of a series of such circulars, copies of which may be obtained from the Dureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELAYED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON D.C.

April 20, 1927,

Vol. 7. No. 16

WISCONSIN REPORT SHOWS WIDE SCOPE IN MARKETING ACTIVITIES.

Standardization and inspection are stressed in the biennial report of the Wisconsin Department of Markets for the Other activities mentioned in the report include the administration of the State and Federal warehouse acts, legal assistance to cooperative organizations, prosecution of unfair practices of trade, investigations of freight rates and of farm cost of production, furnishing market information by means of the radio and daily bulletins, adjusting difficulties in the field of industrial marketing, and research and marketing investigations.

Five inspectors or grading supervisors were employed during the seasons of 1924-25 to enforce potato grading regulations. They inspect carloads of potatoes which are ready for shipment, and also visit warehouses in their district at irregular intervals to check up the manner in which potatoes are graded and prepared for market. Serious cases of violations of regulations are prosecuted. method of close supervision over the packing of the product, says the report, has done much to improve the reputation of Wisconsin potatoes, and has contributed to bring about higher prices on the markets of the

Standard grades for cabbage and onions are in use in the State, and shipping point inspection is carried on by three parttime men stationed at the heaviest shipping points. also are inspected. Carlot inspection of apples is carried on in the largest apple producing sections of the State by two inspectors who spend from eight to ten weeks on this work each year.

service is rendered on cherries.

Honey inspection work is carried on along the lines of enforcement of the established grade rules, and educational and ex-The department's tension work in the marketing of the product. activities in cheese grading are reported as contributing toward improvement in quality of product, more cheese being sold now on the The department's poultry and egg work includes basis of quality. market egg improvement, and market poultry improvement.

Most of the Wisconsin tobacco is graded by 14 inspectors licensed through the Department of Markets, The grades were worked out jointly by the department and the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Standard grades have been established for hay and are used as a basis in the shipping point inspection work.

A new line of activity in the marketing of strawberries was undertaken last season, which consisted of cold packing the over-ripe and undergrade fruit in barrels and placing in cold storage to be sold later to the soda fountain trade for use as crushed fruit,

A full report of the work may be obtained from the Department of Markets, Madison, Wis.

NEW MEXICO SEEKS TO ESTABLISH ACCREDITED HATCHERY SERVICE.

Efforts are being made to offer accredited and certified poultry flock or hatchery service to poultry breeders in New Mexico, according to information from E. E. Anderson of the New Mexico A. & M. College.

The terms "certified" and "accredited" have different meanings in different states. "Accredited flock" implies in some states that the flock is free from bacillary white diarrhea. In other states "certified" has that meaning.

Many people have bought baby chicks from so-called certified or accredited flocks, thinking that the chicks would be free from white diarrhea. The chicks may or may not be, depending in a particular state on which of these terms denotes freedom from white diarrhea.

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NATIONAL EGG WEEK TO BE CELEBRATED IN MANY STATES.

May 1 to 7 has been designated as National Egg Week by the American Poultry Council. Many states are reported to be planning extensive programs and campaigns to stimulate increased consumption of poultry products.

The American Poultry Council is made up of representatives of all poultry interests of the country. Per capita consumption of eggs in the United States has been estimated at about half an egg a day. An egg a day per person would benefit the industry greatly.

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TENNESSEE HOPES TO ESTABLISH DIVISION OF MARKETS.

The General Appropriation Bill for Tennessee makes provision for a Division of Markets, according to information from Homer Hancock, Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. The bill has passed the House, and is now being considered by the Senate.

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WEST VIRGINIA LAMB IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

The second West Virginia Lamb Improvement Campaign is arousing much interest and securing excellent results, according to B. F. Creech of the West Virginia College of Agriculture.

Meetings and demonstrations were held in ten counties the first four weeks of the campaign. At the demonstrations 1076 lambs were docked and the male lambs castrated.

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MASSACHUSETTS STUDIES MARKET OUTLET FOR APPLES,

A study of the market outlet for apples has been concluded recently by the Massachusetts Experiment Station as part of a series of studies being made of the economics of the food supply of Massachusetts. The study deals with both the domestic and foreign markets for apples. It was learned, among other things, that the housewife today demands apples of good quality, red in color, and of medium size.

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VIRGINIA AMENDS POULTRY CERTIFICATION METHODS.

Amended plans for certifying poultry flocks in Virginia, effective April 15, 1927, have been issued by the Virginia Division of Markets. Full details may be obtained from J. H. Meek, Director, Virginia Division of Markets, Richmond, Va.

Director Meek reports over 27,000 certified birds in 224 flocks. Most of these flock owners sell their eggs to certified hatcheries. There are 9 certified hatcheries in Virginia with a total of over 300,000 hatching capacity every 21 days. This means that about 1,250,000 baby chicks will be hatched from certified flocks this season.

Fees during the past two seasons have been 8 cents per bird for testing, and \$10 per day for the inspector, plus his living expenses while he is working. The only charges under the amended plans next season will be 9 cents per banded bird for flocks of more than 100, and 10 cents per banded bird for flocks of less than 100.

The interest in certifying poultry by hatcheries and flock owners is growing very rapidly, Director Meek says. A large number have already signed applications for next season. It looks, he adds, as if the service will be doubled next season without any great effort to increase it.

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SEED CERTIFICATION IS BEING STRESSED BY NORTH DAKOTA.

A great step in crop improvement can be made through standardized, registered certified seed, declares H. L. Bolley, North Dakota State Seed Commissioners. Plans are being made for the work of certification of wheat, oats, barley, flax, millet, field peas, corn, and other small grains under a new certification law effective July 1.

The North Dakota Pure Seed Laboratory, through its field crop inspection system, will attempt to aid any grower who takes proper steps to plant fields for registration, seed certification, and listing. Inspectors will be sent on regular routings to such growers as apply for field inspection by June 20.

Full details may be obtained from Commissioner Bolley, Fargo, North Dakota.

CONCLUDES SURVEY OF HAY BUYING IN SOUTHEAST.

Use of indevinite descriptive terms by dairymen placing orders for hay has been found responsible for the dissatisfaction which exists among hay dealers and consumers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has found in a survey of the situation.

The survey shows that general specifications such as "good feeding hay", "choice dairy alfalfa", and "bright fine leafy hay" are used in orders, which terms may be interpreted differently by shippers and buyers, and make possible deliberate misrepresentation. The bureau urges the use of Federal grades and inspection to correct the situation.

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ALTERING AN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE IS PENAL OFFENSE.

Alteration of a food products inspection certificate, issued under authority of the Federal food products inspection law administered by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is amenable to prosecution under section 28 of the penal code of the United States (act of March 4, 1909), according to an opinion rendered recently by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

This section provides that the forgery of specified documents, including public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, is a criminal offense subject to fine and imprisonment. The Solicitor cites cases having to do with the interpretation of the terms "public record" and "other writing" which tend to show the application of the terms to food products inspection certificates. He said it is now well settled that fraud against the Government may be committed otherwise than by causing it a loss of money or property, as it now must be regarded as established that it is not essential to charge or prove an actual financial or property loss to make a case under the statute. He cites a Supreme Court case directly in point in support of his opinion.

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DRASTIC REGULATIONS ADOPTED TO STOP JAPANESE BEETLE SPREAD.

Drastic regulations to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle during the present year have been adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, effective April 1.

The regulations prevent the movement of farm products and cut flowers from the "regulated area" between June 15 and October 15 unless certified as being free of Japanese beetles. Restrictions are placed on all farm crops, fruits and vegetables with the exception of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes when free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, and grains.

Full details may be obtained from C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

KENTUCKY CONCLUDES STUDY OF STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION AND DEMAND.

A study of the production and market outlook for Kentucky strawberries has been concluded recently by the Kentucky Extension Division, the results published as Circular 204 entitled "The Market Outlook for Kentucky Strawberries".

The survey considered trends in strawberry acreage in Kentucky and competing states, market factors, prices, and cooperative One of the conclusions reached is that the quality of the fruit must be maintained at the highest possible level in order to com-

pete successfully in the market,

Curtailed production in periods of low prices and enlarged production in periods of high prices usually go too far or move too slowly to be the most profitable in the long run, the circular points out. It seems wise, therefore, says the circular, for Kentucky farmers to seek a combination of enterprises which results in the most efficient use of their land, tools, and labor, rather than to jump into and out of enterprises which look to be more profitable or less profitable as the case may be.

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BEEF TO BE GRADED AND MARKED AT PACKING HOUSES BY DEPARTMENT.

The grading and stamping of beef so that consumers may have official evidence of the quality of the meat is to begin about May l at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Sioux City, Secretary Jardine has announced,

Stamping will be limited to two grades of beef, choice and prime, the grading and stamping to be done by the Government meat grading supervisors of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics located in the various market centers. Secretary Jardine announced that there is a demand for the service from St. Louis, St. Paul, and Cleveland, but that these markets will have to wait until funds are available for the work at these points.

The meat grading and stamping experiment will demonstrate the practicability of the present Government beef grade standards, and should the service be extended to all grades and established permanently as a part of the wholesale and retail meat business, it should stimulate meat consumption which has decreased in the last few years, Secretary Jardine said.

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ALFALFA SEED FROM SOUTH AMERICA MUST BE STAINED ORANGE-RED.

Secretary Jardine has announced that alfalfa seed grown in South America is not adapted for agricultural use in New England, Middle Atlantic, and Middle Western and Western States, but in certain of the Southern States it is believed that satisfactory crop yields may be Accordingly, on and after July 2, 1927, alfalfa seed grown in South America will be permitted entry into the United States only if at least ten per cent of this seed is stained an orange-red color.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Marketing Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware Strawberries, Season of 1926," mimeograph report, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing South Texas Bermuda Onions, Season 1926", mimeograph report, U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Philadelphia Tomato Market, Seasons of 1925 and 1926," mimeograph report, U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing of Texas Onions, Winter Garden District, Season 1926, " mimeograph report, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics,

"Summary of the Cooperative Wool Marketing Conference held at Washington, D.C., February 11 and 12, 1927," mimeograph report, U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Creamery Inspection in New Jersey," New Jersey Experiment Station Bulletin 445.

"The Farm Lease in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin 391.

"Mixing Fertilizer on the Farm," Georgia Extension Division Bulletin 328.

"Orchard Irrigation," U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1518.

"A Study of Clover Failure in Kentucky," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 269.

"Field Experiments on Soils and Crops," Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 272,

"Potato Growing in Kentucky," Kentucky Extension Division Circular 202.

"Rice Bran as A Feed for Dairy Cows," Texas Experiment Station Bulletin 352.

"Pertinent Information Regarding the 1927 Spring Clean-Up of Areas Quarantined on Account of the European Corn Borer, " U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular 102.

"Speculative Transactions in the 1926 May Wheat Future," U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1479.

"Crop Rotations for the Coastal Plain Section of North Carolina," North Carolina Extension Service Circular 165.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Lloyd S. Tenny,

Bureau of Agr'l Economics,

Dept. of Agriculture,

Washington, le :

COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION 4

April 27, 1927.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED.

A compilation of State legislation on "cold storage" is being prepared by H. F. Fitts, recently placed in charge of the information service on marketing legislation, in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Fitts requests that State marketing officials, or other officials having jurisdiction over the subject, assist in making the compilation of State legislation on cold storage by answering the following questions:

- 1. Has any cold storage legislation been enacted in your state?
- 2. If so, give citation, that is, page number and year of session law.
- 3. If you have no specific or comprehensive law on the subject, but reference is made to it in some statute dealing with agricultural, health or marketing matters, please give such citation.
- 4. Did the legislature of your state at the recent session in 1927 take any action on the subject of cold storage?

 Please address replies to H. F. Fitts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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DAIRY FEDERATION HOLDS SUCCESSFUL WASHINGTON PROGRAM.

More than 200 representatives of the dairy industry participated in the three-days Washington pilgrimage of the American Dairy Federation, during which they visited the Peltsville (Mā.) Dairy Experiment Farm of the Department of Agriculture, surveyed the work of the department's Dairy Division, and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, visited the U.S. Department of Commerce, and were received at the White House.

Dr. A. F. Woods, in charge of research work in the Department of Agriculture, addressed the delegates April 26 on the "Research Work of the Department"; Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry outlined the "Progress in T. F. Eradication", and April 27 Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other officials of the bureau, described the research and service work of that bureau as it affects the dairy industry.

The delegates spent an entire day in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the program there including discussions of the collection and dissemination of economic information, economic research relating to dairying, cooperative marketing of dairy products, standardization and inspection of dairy products, and how dairy economic information is published and disseminated by radio, wire, mail and press.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepared a 16-page mimeograph statement of the bureau's services for the dairy industry, a limited number of copies of which are available for general distribution on request to the Division of Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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CHANGES IN CRCP REPORTING DATES ARE ANNOUNCED.

The following changes in crop reporting dates have been announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The report on acreage of cotton in cultivation as of July 1 will be issued on Saturday, July 9, at 10 a.m., instead of at 11 a.m., as previously announced.

The cotton report scheduled for November 8 will be issued November 9 at 11 a.m., as November 8 is election day and a legal holiday in many states.

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IOWA COMPARES GRADES FOR PROFITS IN CATTLE FEEDING TESTS.

A new venture on the part of experiment stations is being undertaken by the Iowa Station at Ames this year, under the direction of John M. Evvard, in an effort to determine whether cheaper feeder cattle, such as "medium" or "common" grades, will make more money than will "choice" feeders.

It is not always the man who tops the market that makes the most money, Mr. Evvard says, and so this year common, medium, and choice grades of steers have been put in the feedlots at Ames, on identical rations, to ascertain, if possible, which is the most profitable grade to feed. All of these steers are being fed a full feed of shelled corn, all of the alfalfa hay they will consume, self-fed salt and linseed oilmeal at the rate of $1\ 1/2$ pounds per day the first month; 2 pounds per day the second month; $2\ 1/2$ pounds per day the third month, and 3 pounds the fourth month.

The financial results of the experiment will be made known on Cattle Feeders' Hey Day, May 5, at Ames, when all the cattle in the experimental lots will be appraised.

CALIFORNIA REPORTS RESULTS CF LAST YEAR'S MARKETING WORK.

A number of major marketing activities including studies of cost of production and the development of new market outlets were conducted by the California Department of Agriculture last year, according to information from R. L. Adams, chief of the Division of Markets.

Mr. Adams reports that during the past year the Division of Markets, re-established by Director G. H. Hecke, State Department of Agriculture, has been operating with a Chief, Assistant Chief, and two Marketing Assistants.

A list of achievements include the following of shipments for producers so as to report on condition at time of arrival, quality, conformity with market demands, price at which sold, and parties to whom sold; speeding up delayed payments; arbitrating trade differences; preparing and presenting to the State Legislature a bill for bonding, licensing and regulation of commission men; studying pooling possibilities; assisting in the formation of two new cooperative organizations; giving free legal advice in connection with marketing problems of producers and distributors; attempting to devise ways and means for extending markets for barley, artichokes, apples, beans, grapes and deciduous tree fruits; disseminating information by means of public addresses and radio talks, and framing a "Pure Fruit Beverage Act" designed to stimulate the use of fruits for pure fruit juice.

Mr. Adams says that the work of the division during this first year of its re-establishment has been confined largely to problems of an intra-State nature. From now on, he says, the division must pay increasing attention to out-of-State markets since they consume fully 95 per cent of the fruit and vegetable output of the State. To the end that a proper co-ordination may be effected in both research and service, plans are now under way to obtain a permanent Chief who shall act under the combined auspices of the State Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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DR. BOMBERGER OF MARYLAND MARKETS DEPARTMENT GETS YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for one year beginning May 1, 1927 has been granted Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets in order that he may head the newly established Marketing Bureau of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association, Salisbury, Maryland, and organize its work. The work of the new Marketing Bureau will be purely educational. Efforts will be made to promote standardization of farm products grown on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and to work out more satisfactory methods of distribution.

S. B. Shaw, Chief Inspector of the Maryland State Department of Markets, will be in charge of the work of that department during Dr. Bomberger's absence.

OREGON CALLS CONVENTION TO STUDY RESULTS OF PRUNE SURVEY.

A convention of prune growers in the Northwest has been called for June 28 and 29 at Corvallis, Oregon, by the Oregon Agricultural College for the purpose of formulating a program of action on organization and marketing. The convention is an effort to derive some practical benefit from the prune survey made recently by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Delegates to the convention will be chosen by the growers of each district at meetings to be arranged by county agents.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE DUNLAP URGES CUT IN CANNERY PRODUCTION.

A reduction in the output of cannery products if the canning industry is to solve its present surplus problem was urged by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap at the Chicago meeting of the Western Canners' Association, April 28.

Mr. Dunlap declared there were on hand from last year's pack some 4,000,000 cases of canned tomatoes, and that reports from several States show surplus stocks of canned corn, peas, and other products.

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NUMBER OF FARM RADIOS INCREASES GREATLY DURING PAST YEAR.

There are now 1,252,126 farms in the United States equipped with radio receiving sets, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture, based on returns from county agricultural agents. This is a 126 per cent increase over the 553,008 sets estimated to be on farms July, 1925.

Many farmers have reported definite savings in dollars and cents as a result of the broadcasting of market reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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WISCONSIN PUBLISHES RESULTS OF STUDY OF FARM TAX BURDENS.

Farmers in Dane County, in 1924, paid as direct taxes nearly three times as large a percentage of their net incomes as did city and village people, declares the Wisconsin Experiment Station, summarizing the results of a survey of the situation.

Reasons for farmers being more heavily burdened are: (1) Failure of farm incomes to increase as nearly in proportion to tax increases as have city and village incomes; (2) Operation of the general property system of taxation during the period of deflation.

Results of the survey are continued in Bulletin 393, issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW TO BE HELD AT MEMPHIS.

The twenty-first annual National Dairy Exposition will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 15 to 22. The Executive Committee of the National Dairy Association decided to hold the exposition in the South this year because of the rapid development of dairying and the demand for diversified agriculture in that section.

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GEORGIA UNDERTAKES NEW MARKETING PROJECTS.

Several new marketing projects are being put into effect by the Georgia Extension Service, including the publication of market letters, and surveys of local marketing conditions, according to information from J. William Firor, State Agent in Marketing.

The market letter is sent to county agents, vocational teachers and other agricultural workers. Local marketing surveys include a study of production, marketing technique, and distribution. Emphasis is being laid in field meetings, posters, and personal contacts on the fundamental facts of producing and marketing watermelons.

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SURVEY OF GRAIN PRICES IN FUTURES MARKETS IS COMPLETED.

Grain prices in the futures markets are affected more by the manner in which sales or purchases are made than by the mere quantity of purchases of sales, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a study of speculative transactions in the 1926 May wheat futures.

There is a vital difference, the study indicates, between a purchase or sale of 5,000,000 bushels made by several hundred small traders sending in orders intermittently, and the purchase or sale of an equal amount by one or two individuals closely directing the manner in which their orders are executed.

The study recommends a limitation of some kind on the buying for long account and the short selling of speculative traders as a means of insuring a more gradual accumulation or liquidation of holdings. It is believed that this would make for greater stability of prices and more orderly price movements.

The results of the survey have been published in Department Bulletin 1479-D, entitled "Speculative Transactions in the 1926 May Wheat Future," copies of which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. as long as the supply lasts.

PEAK OF BEEF CATTLE PRICES TO BE REACHED IN 1931, SAYS DR. WARPEN.

The depression in the beef cattle industry will soon disappear because production has been materially reduced by financial losses of recent years, says Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist, at the New York State College of Agriculture.

In December 1921 when beef cattle sold for \$4.62 a hundredweight, they were the cheapest they had been for nearly ten years, but since then prices have risen about \$2.20 a hundredweight. In terms of index numbers which are based on the five-year prewar average of prices, this is an increase of 40 points or from 89 to 129.

Beef cattle are still cheap but this rise has occurred in spite of the general agricultural depression, says Dr. Warren.

The number of beef cattle in the United States has been decreasing and still is decreasing. Since 1920 the number of cattle has decreased 14 per cent, while, at the same time, the population of the United States increased 11 per cent. Because of this increase in the number of consumers, and because there is already a shortage of young cattle, a period of better prices is inevitable. The highest prices probably will occur about 1931, Dr. Warren predicts.

The depressions and periods of high prices in the beef cattle industry average about eight to nine years apart. Judging by the experience of the past 55 years, prices will continue to rise at an accelerated rate for four years, and by that time public interest will probably be centered on how to get a supply of beef rather than how to get rid of the supply.

If past experiences are repeated, Dr. Warren predicts that soon after 1931, or at the time when prices are highest, a commission will be appointed to study the question as was done in 1913. It is perfectly easy to get a supply of beef and perfectly easy to get rid of it, he says, but it takes about eight years to accomplish either.

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MISSISSIFPI FLOOD WILL AFFECT COTTON ACREAGE THIS YEAR.

Approximately 2,000,000 acres of cotton lands have been inundated by the Mississippi River flood, about half of which will be unsuited for cotton planting this year, according to information received by the Federal Crop Reporting Board. June 15 is given as the latest planting date in Northern Louisiana, and June 1 in Mississippi.

C. B. Warburton, in charge of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, left Washington for Memphis this week to make a survey of agricultural relief needs and to report to Secretary Jardine. The long staple area from Memphis to Vicksburg has been especially hard hit by the flood, the effect of which may be a sharp reduction in long staple production in that region.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A review of current service, research and related projects issued weekly by the Eureau of Agricultural Economics, united States department of Agriculture, Washinston, D. C.

May 4, 1927.

Vol.7, No.18

GEORGIA DEVELOPS PLANS

FOR STUDYING MARKETING TECHNIQUE.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture, through its marketing specialist, has been giving special attention in agricultural extension work to the technique which should be used in doing educational work with farmers in the marketing of their farm products, according to information from J. William Firor, State Agent in Marketing.

Early in 1926 a plan of procedure embracing the follow-

ing elements was set up:

1. In the marketing of any farm commodity there are certain well-established fundamentals which have been established by experience and research studies.

2. It is desirable that producers of a certain commodity

should visualize the basic principles of marketing.

3. It is necessary that production should be tied into the marketing of a commodity.

4. Farmers should be informed as to the relationship between production and assembling and also as to the technique

used in selling and distributing.

5. In various counties of the state the county agents
furnish the natural and logical means for making a result demonstration of a marketing project.

With these elements in mind, Dooly County was selected for working out a plan of educational work in marketing watermelons, A survey of the industry showed that watermelon growers were selling their melons "cash track" to distributors and traveling buyers. Three important elements in this plan of marketing are grading, attracting buyers so as to have a competitive market, and salesmanship.

Continuing through June, 1927, the basic principles of "cash track" selling of watermelons are to be carried to every grower, as presented in a series of seven posters to be displayed in banks and school houses. Each poster is to be followed with one or two form letters to every grower, explaining the principles stated in the posters. These principles will be discussed in the local newspapers, and at shipping point meetings of growers, the county agent, and marketing specialist.

At the close of the season, a check of results obtained is to be made in order to learn what has been the reaction of the growers to the attempt to get them to visualize the marketing situation beyond the car door.

Preliminary work looking toward similar demonstrations has been undertaken also with truck crops, and poultry.

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STANDARD TRADING RULES INJUCTION CASE WITHDRAWN.

The injunction case filed by Cincinnati produce dealers in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last summer to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from proceeding with the plan relating to the use of recommended U.S. Standard Trading Rules for transactions in fresh fruits and vegetables, was withdrawn by the complainants and the case formally dismissed by order of the Court on April 22.

The reason for withdrawing the case was the fact that the Produce Agency Act supersedes Rule No. 31 of the Standard Trading Rules Agreement, and prescribes a penalty much more severe than that contemplated by the rules. This makes it necessary to revise the Standard

Trading Rules Agreement, if the plan is pursued further.

The Produce Agency Act may cover sufficiently the practices of commission merchants, but does not affect transactions beween buyer and seller. It is probable, therefore, that a revised form of the plan will be submitted to the trade at a later date. The agreements, which have been received from over 800 handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables in all parts of the country, will not be countersigned.

KANSAS POTATO GRADING REQUIREMENTS.

Under the provisions of the recently enacted Kansas Potato Grading Act, all potatoes shipped between the first of June and the first of September must be graded by representatives of the State, a summary of the certificate must be posted in the car, and the grade of the potatoes must be shown on the bills of lading issued by railway companies. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics will cooperate in the selection of inspectors, and will be responsible for their training and supervision in the work of making inspections and writing certificates.

FARM POPULATION SHOWS BIG DECREASE LAST YEAR.

The farm population of the United States decreased 649,000 persons last year, the biggest decrease in any year since 1920, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The number of persons living on farms January 1, 1927, is estimated at 27,892,000 against 28,541,000 January 1, 1926. The 1925 agricultural census figure, 28,982,000, was used as a base for the bureau's calculations.

It is estimated that, 2,155,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns and villages last year, and that 1,135,000 persons moved to farms, making a net movement of 1,020,000 persons away from farms. Births on farms during 1926 are estimated at 658,000 and deaths at 287,000, leaving a natural increase of 371,000 persons, which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 649,000.

FARM PRICE INDEX LOWEST IN FIVE YEARS.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics price index of farm products for April 15 is the lowest point reached in five years, being placed at 125 per cent of the pre-war level, against 126 on March 15, and 140 on April 15 a year ago.

Farm prices of grains, meat animals and cotton decreased from March 15 to April 15; dairy and poultry combined showed, no change, and the fruit and vegetable group advanced slightly.

April provided many set-backs for what had promised to be an early agricultural season, according to the bureau's May 1 review of the farm situation. The inundation of cotton lands in the lower Mississippi Valley will unquestionably have an effect on cotton acreage this year. Rains and freezes in the West caused delay in spring work and widespread damage to fruit and grain, although the spring wheat territory has been benefited by soil moisture.

The far West experienced severe snowstorms and low temperatures with resulting injury to fruit and tender crops even on the coast. Portions of the East have been too dry for good soil preparation, abnormally warm weather alternating with heavy frosts. The season is advanced in the South as regards general farm work, but operations elsewhere have begun to lag behind schedule.

Southern truck crop acreages are reported to have been increased over last season by probably one-half more early celery and carrots, one-thir more early lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, and strawberries, and Florida and Texas potatoes. Southern deciduous fruits have shown a fairly good bloom but the extent of recent frost damage is not yet fully known.

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PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE MAY BE EXTENDED:

A public hearing to consider extending the pink boll-worm quarantine to Arizona will be held May 16, 1927, before the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington.

The pest has been found recently in southeastern Arizona. A recent survey shows that the pink bollworm is established in practically all of the cotton plantings in New Mexico between El Paso and including three counties in Arizona.

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THIRTY-QUART CRATES ILLEGAL IN NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey farmers have been informed by the New Jersey State Department of Weights and Measures that the use of 30-quart crates as containers for farm products is not legal. The warning has been issued as the result of practices of farmers in certain localities in sending their products to market in the so-called "short bushel" packages. The use of 20-quart containers for tomatoes is recommended by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

BLISTER-RUST MENACE HIT BY MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts, through its commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, has declared the cultivated black currant a public nuisance. The Massachusetts order, effective April 1, 1927, which outlaws the black currant says that hereafter "it shall be unlawful for any person to possess, propagate, sell or offer for sale, these plants in the State of Massachusetts." This action has been taken for the purpose of strengthening the general blister-rust control program now under way in the State.

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NAME "DEPARTMENT" BULLETIN CHANGED TO "TECHNICAL" BULLETIN.

Secretary Jardine has ordered that hereafter "Department" Bulletins are to be called "Technical" Bulletins; "Department Circular" to be named "Circular", and "Miscellaneous Circular" to be called "Miscellaneous Fublication".

In accordance with this plan the pepartment Bulletin series will be stopped at No. 1500, the Department Circular series at No. 425, and the Miscellaneous Circular series at No. 110. Each of the new series will begin at No. 1.

The term "Department Bulle tin" has long been a source of confusion. Although administrative regulations provide that Department Bulletins shall be used for technical material, this is not understood by the public, and much disappointment and criticism arise from persons who obtain these bulletins in the belief that they are of popular character. The term "Technical Bulletin" Is expected to obviate these difficulties.

DEPRESSION IN DAIRY INDUSTRY ON WANE, SAYS DR. WARREN.

Apparently the most serious part of the agricultural depression for dairy farmers has passed, says Dr. G. F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture. The decreased number of dairy cows and heifers and the improved prices of beef are factors pointing toward better conditions in the dairy industry.

During a long period from 1908 to 1916, when the price of milk was stationary while prices of other commodities were rising, Dr. Warren says, too few heifer calves were raised. This produced a shortage of dairy cattle and high prices followed which in turn stimulated the raising of heifers.

The low prices for milk from 1922 to 1925 caused a reduction in numbers of dairy cattle, particularly in the number of heifers raised. From 1920 to 1925, dairy cattle in the United States decreased 10 per cent, and according to estimates 62 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the number of heifers from one to two years old on New York farms decreased from 253.000 in 1920 to 178.000 in 1927.

PRELIMINARY STUDY ON STATE COLD STORAGE LEGISLATION.

An examination of the state codes and session laws has been carried down through the session laws of 1925, and where the state legislature meets annually, through the law of 1926. Any laws, therefore, which may have been passed by the state legislatures at their 1927 sessions, recently closed, are not included.

There are 15 states which evidently have not concerned themselves with cold storage legislation. Our examination reveals nothing on the subject in the laws of Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wycming.

The so-called uniform law relating to the cold storage of certain articles of food has been taken up by several of the states and is now on their statute books. This law has not been adopted in toto by all of them as some minor changes have been made by the states in the way of additions to or a shortening of the uniform law; but in the main the uniform has been retained. This applies to California, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin.

A few states have comprehensive cold storage laws which cover the subject rather fully, but at the same time differ from the uniform law. These are Delaware, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and Virginia.

Some of the states, in addition to the principal law have separate provisions relating to the marketing of eggs which have been in cold storage for a certain length of time. This period usually is 30 days, as indicated in the uniform law, but it varies in the different jurisdictions. Some state laws do not specify any particular time after which eggs must be marked "Cold Storage"; that is, if they have been in cold storage for any length of time whatever, they must be marked. Other states consider eggs as 'cold storage' eggs after the lapse of 15 days, 30 days, 3 months, etc.

A number of the states have laws different from the above which contain miscellaneous provisions. For instance:

- (a) The importation of cold storage meat to require inspection and marking.
- (b) Butter in cold storage for a certain length of time to be marked.
 (c) Apples in cold storage to be inspected and the packages
- (c) Apples in cold storage to be inspected and the packages branded.
- (d) The grading and marking of fish in cold storage required.
- (e) Prohibition against the sale of slaughtered fowl and animals under certain conditions.
- (f) Provisions relating to the cold storage of foods and durgs.
- (g) Reports of quantity and condition of farm products in cold storage.

(h) Attention might be called in this classification to a law enacted by the Legislature of Florida in 1925, which has unique features. This law provides for the erection and operation of cold storage, curing and drying plants in the several counties of the State, for the furnishing of facilities for the storage of animal and vegetable products of the State of Florida. It authorizes the counties to erect and operate such plants and provides for state assistance to same. The legal title to such plants is to vest in the State of Florida for the benefit of the county where located. The State Eureau of Markets is to cooperate with persons storing products in such plants in order to assist them in marketing to advantage.

States having laws indicated in the immediately preceding paragraph include California, Florida, Michigan, Connecticut, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

A few of the states deal with the subject of license fee by specific law, which states include Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and the Territory of Alaska,"

H,F.Fitts

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Market Classes and Grades of Dressed Lamb and Mutton", U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin No. 1470-D.

"Marketing Arizona Cantaloupes, season 1926," mimeograph report of the U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing North Carolina Strawberries, 1926 Season," mimeograph report of the U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing North Carolina Lettuce, 1926," mimeograph report of the U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing the Elizabeth City District, North Carolina Potato Crop, Season 1926," mimeograph report of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Agricultural Relief Bills Intorduced in the 69th Congress," mimeograph report of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"An Abstract of Literature and Compilation of Cutting Tests on Yields and Percentages of Wholesale and Retail Cuts of Veal," mimeograph report of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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<u>U.S.Standards for Slicing Cucumbers, 1927</u>, have been published by the U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 11, 1927.

Miss E. L. Day,
Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

Bu. of Asr'l Econ..

PRODUCE AGENCY ACT REGULATIONS

TO BE ISSUED EARLY IN JUNE K

Regulations governing the administration of the Produce Agency Act passed at the last session of Congress will be issued early in June by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which is charged with administration of the act.

Decision to publish the regulations together with an accompanying statement to indicate the scope of the regulations and to clarify various questions as to the meaning of certain provisions of the law was reached at a Washington conference of the Joint Council Committee, May 3 and 4, composed of representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, National League of Commission Merchants, International Apple Shippers' Association, Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange.

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SHERMAN SELECTED AS CHIEF OF CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF MARKETS.

Wells A. Sherman, in charge of the Fruits and Vegetables Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been selected to be Chief of the California Bureau of Markets on a cooperative agreement with the U.S.Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Sacramento, effective June 1.

Mr. Sherman's appointment is for the prupose of correlating the marketing work of the California Department of Agriculture and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in developing a more effective service for California's agricultural industries.

The question of correlating the marketing work of the two departments has been under consideration the last three years. Governor C. C. Young of California recently renewed the request for such action with Secretary Jardine, and the employment of a man to represent jointly both agencies was decided upon following a conference among Governor Young, Director G.H.Hecke of the California Department of Agriculture, and Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Sherman was selected for this work because of his extensive experience in the marketing field. He was one of the organizers of the Federal Bureau of Markets in 1913. He developed the first market news and inspection service on fruits and vegetables and has been a pioneer in the organization of many other lines of marketing work.

It was decided that the correlation of all the marketing activities of the two decartments should be given a thorough trial with the hope that these agencies working in common may be able to do more to improve Calfiornia marketing conditions than can be accomplished by the work being carried on more or less independently. California is regarded as a

favorable place for the beginning of such work because of the stability and continued success of the State Department of Agriculture. The Federal department is particularly interested in closer cooperation with the California department because of the national importance of the problems arising in that State. Mr. Tenny agreed to lend to California one of his division leaders to conduct the work during the experimental period, and Mr. Sherman was selected for the position.

F. G. Robb of the Federal Division of Marketing Fruits and Vegetables has been designated as Acting in Charge of that Division.

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STANDARDIZATION IS BASIS OF BETTER MARKETING, SAYS TENNY.

Standardization of farm products as a fundamental factor in successful marketing was stressed by Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, addressing the Pan-American Standardization Congress at Washington, May 9.

Mr. Tenny described the development of the bureau's standardization program since 1914 when a market news service on fruits and vegetables was established. Standards for more than 50 different farm products have been established by the bureau and are in wide use, the cotton

and wool standards being applied internationally.

The grading and stamping of beef at leading slaughter markets so that consumers may have what is practically a Government certificate of quality stamped on commercial cuts is the bureau's latest development in standardization. Prime and choice grades of beef are stamped by the bureau's inspectors, and should the system prove practicable it may be extended later to other grades of beef.

Delegates to the Standardization Congress visited the bureau's laboratories May 10 to see a demonstration of farm products standards, especially those for cotton, hay, wool, fruits and vegetables, packages, tobacco, and eggs.

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MILK CONSUMPTION SHOWS INCREASE.

Continued increase in the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States during the past year is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which places per capita consumption at 55.3 gallons for 1926, against 54.75 gallons in 1925, and 43 gallons in 1920.

Total consumption of milk and cream for last year is placed at 56,417,000,000 pounds, against 54,325,776,000 pounds in 1925. Practically all the large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream, the large dealers reporting an increase in sales of about 8.5 per cent over sales in 1925.

The report shows the daily per capita consumption of milk and cream on farms was 1.47 pints last year, and in cities the consumption was .967 pints per capita. Daily per capita consumption of milk and cream

in cities in 1925 was .951 pints.

DIRECTOR WARBURTON REPORTS ON RELIEF NEEDS IN MISSISSIPPI AREA.

Seed and feed requirements for probably 1,000,000 acres in the Mississippi Valley area, exclusive of Louisiana, will have to be financed this year by the Red Cross, or by some other relief agency, if this land is to be planted at all, according to a report to the American Red Cross by C.W.Warburton, Director of Extension in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There are from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 acres in the flooded area, about half of which, Mr. Warburton estimates, is imporved farm land. The ability of farmers in flooded districts to finance their own needs is impaired, he says, by the fact that agricultural conditions there have been bad for several years. Relief and rehabilitation work, he says, should be started immediately.

Seed and feed supplies, Mr. Warburton believes, should be obtainable without serious difficulty. Cottonseed and feed are to be had through local dealers. Mr. Warburton recommends bulk purchases of certain other seed such as cowpeas, and soybeans. Extension forces in the flooded area are also strongly urging farmers to plant vegetable gardens, a practice not ordinarily common there. Considerable losses of work stock have occurred in parts of the flooded area, particularly in Mississippi.

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CANADIAN MILK EMBARGO MODIFIED.

Further modification of the embargo against Canadian milk with respect to the Province of Quebec so that only such milk and cream as comes from Montreal is restricted, has been made by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Appropriate instructions modifying the embargo have been issued to consular officers, collectors of customs along the Canadian border, and field officials of the Bureau of Chemistry.

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PORK PRODUCTION COSTS VARY MORE THAN CHANGES IN MARKET PRICES.

Fluctuations in the market prices which Illinois farmers get for their hogs are not as wide as the variations from one farm to another in the cost of producing of pork, according to figures collected the last three years by the farm management department of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Costs of producing pork on 40 farms in the same general community varied in 1925 from \$6.62 to \$16.97 a hundred pounds. Four farms having the lowest costs of production kept costs down to \$6.85 a hundred pounds, while the four farms having the highest costs produced their pork at \$10.62 a hundred.

Low cost farms weaned 7.4 pigs to the litter, while the farms having high costs weaned only 5.2 pigs a litter, on the average. It cost \$25.11 to carry a sow in order to get one litter a year and if her pigs dwindled to two or three at weaning time it put very heavy initial cost on them.

NATIONS PROMISE HELP IN WORLD FARM CENSUS.

Success of the 1930 World Census of Agriculture is assured if the promises of governmental cooperation which have been given can be carried out, according to Leon M. Estabrook, agricultural commissioner of the United States, who is on detail to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for work on the World Census.

Mr. Estabrook has visited 40 countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, since June 1926, explaining the need for such a census. He has obtained promises of cooperation from every country visited. He has still to visit Mexico, western South America, the Dutch East Indies, and eastern and southern Asia.

The need of such a census is evident, Mr. Estabrook says, from the fact that of 200 countries only 60 have ever taken agricultural censuses, and that fewer than 40 of these have taken agricultural censuses since 1900. The result is that no satisfactory comparable figures on international agricultural conditions are available.

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NEW BETTER-SIRES REPORT ISSUED.

A mimeographed report dealing with livestock improvement under the "Better Sires-Better Stock" plan has just been issued by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. It describes and summarizes the progress of the campaign for increasing the use of purebred sires.

A total of 17,063 persons have participated in the campaign up to March 31. States that have been especially prominent in this work are Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Nebraska, and Vermont, each of those States having more than 1,000 livestock owners participating.

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IDAHO OFFERS SERVICES IN MAKING INDUSTRIAL AND MARKETING SURVEYS.

Services of the University of Idaho school of business ad ministration staff will be made available this summer to Idaho communities wishing to conduct industrial and marketing surveys. Such surveys will include in general, a statistical checking up on the resources of the community and its tributary area, an analysis of past developments along industrial and commercial lines, a study of the trade area served, and the collection of information on specific questions such as the cost of power or labor compared with costs in other western cities, and the limiting factors in certain market problems. A representative of the university is to be sent into a community to organize the work locally and to assume general charge of the survey which would require about two months of time. Cooperation is to be secured from such local agencies as the chamber of commerce, credit association, industries, and business houses.

RAILROAD HELD IN DAMAGES FOR IMPROPER ICING OF CAR OF VEGETABLES.

In a recent case (March 1, 1927) the Court of Appeals of the state of Kentucky affirmed the judgment of the court below in favor of W. G. Heimerdinger in his case against the Illinois Central Rail-road Company. Mr. Heimerdinger brought suit for damages in the amount of approximately \$900 against the railroad company for loss caused by deterioration in quality of tomatoes and green beans shipped from Hazelhurst, Mississippi, to Louisville, Kentucky. In the petition it was averred that the vegetables were in good condition when loaded into the car at Hazelhurst, but that when the vegetables were delivered by the carrier in Louisville they were unsound, decayed, rotten, injured, damaged and were not in a merchantable condition.

The railroad company answered that injury, if any, was due to the inherent nature of the vegetables or to the method in which the shipment was packed by consignor, or to the condition in which the vegetables were at time of shipment. The railroad company further stated that evidence did not show that all the vegetables were carefully inspected as to condition before they left Hazelhurst, but that only a limited number of crates of tomatoes and hampers of beans were examined, and from this argued that the vegetables which were not inspected were over-ripe or otherwise inherently defective and that this was the cause of their damaged condition upon arrival in Louisville.

It was proved by witnesses that the car was thoroughly iced before receiving the vegetables at Hazelhurst and was again iced before leaving, and also iced at different places between point of shipment and destination, and that there was plenty of ice placed in the car to maintain proper temperature to preserve the vegetables. It was established, however, by Heimerdinger that the car, when opened at Louisville, was warm and not properly refrigerated and that the vegetables were spoiled, moldy and speckled.

It was pointed out by the court that this evidence was all before the jury and the jury had a right to determine the credibility of the witnesses and to accept that which they believed to be true and to reject that which they believed untrue; that in the exercise of this prerogative they concluded that the car was not properly iced when it arrived at Louisville and that the failure to ice the car was the cause of the deterioration in value of the vegetables.

H. F. Fitts

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INDUSTRY MAY PROSPER WHILE FARMS SUFFER,

Price statistics do not support the common belief that industry can not be prosperous unless agriculture is also prosperous, but show to the contrary that business and manufacturing activities have at times been profitable in periods of low agricultural prices, according to L.H. Bean, economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Bean's figures show that relatively low agricultural prices in the past have been accompanied by industrial expansion or continued industrial prosperity, and that on the other hand high agricultural prices have been unfavorable signs for continued industrial prosperity.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

NOTE: Fublications outside the U.S. Department of Agriculture are not carried in stock by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Copies of such publications must be obtained by writing the organizations which publish the bulletins.

"The Connecticut 12x12 Brooder House," Connecticut Extension Service Bulletin No. 110.

"Biennial Report 1925-26," Connecticut Extension Service Bulletin No. 106.

"The Management of Farm Flocks in Idaho," Idaho Experiment Station Bulletin No. 96.

"Production and Utilization of Fats, Fatty Oils, and Waxes in the United States," U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1475

"Short-Term Farm Credit in Texas," Texas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 351.

"Thirty-Ninth Annual Report, 1926," Texas Experiment Station.

"Facts Every Consumer Should Know About Eggs," Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture mimeograph pamphlet.

"Marketing East Texas Tomatoes, Season of 1926," Bureau of Agricultural Economics mimeograph report.

"Manufacturing Tests of Cotton of the White Grades of the Universal Standards for American Cotton," U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1483.

"Forage Crops and Their Culture in Northern Nebraska and the Dakotas," U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1511.

"Report of Number and Use of Radio Sets on Farms in the United States, April 1, 1927," U.S. Department of Agriculture mimeograph report,

"Community Production of Acala Cotton in the Coachella Valley of California," U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1467

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MANY MINNESOTA FARM MEN AND WOMEN COMPLETE COURSE IN ACCOUNTING.

One hundred sixty-five farm men and tomen in Minnesota have received certificates for completing the 1926 crop year course in keeping farm accounts and turning in their record books to the Minnesota Extension Service.

STATE AND FEDERAL

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May 18, 1927.

Vol. 7, No. 20.

Miss E. L. Day,

Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

· Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

MARYLAND REPORTS PROGRESS IN MARKETING PROJECTS.

The marketing work of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland has continued along lines designed to encourage cooperative marketing, to improve the quality of Maryland products going to market, and to remedy wherever possible unfavorable market conditions, according to the Twelfth Annual Report of the Maryland Extension Service, just published.

Reasonable progress in marketing has been made the past year, says the report, although in the case of several important crops weather conditions seriously interfered with the proper handling of the Assistance has been given in organizing and directing cooperative associations or groups handling dairy products, poultry products, tobacco, canning crops, livestock, wool, orchard fruits, vegetables, seed potatoes, and minor special crops.

Marketing work during the year, it is reported, was directed mainly to the development, wherever possible, of cooperative marketing; standardization of grades and containers; inspection at point of origin, and extending and improving other cooperative enterprises among farmers.

The development of shipping point inspection in the State is regarded as the outstanding feature in the field of marketing, as it has helped Maryland producers and shippers in marketing their products to better advantage, and it has been an important factor in improving production and marketing practices.

The possibilities of marketing canning house tomatoes on the basis of U.S. grades were tested at three canneries on the Eastern Shore during the year, a project which is expected to help improve the present system of paying the same price for all tomatoes, regardless of quality or grade.

Efforts were made early in the year to organize a wool pool to market the wool produced in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, but on account of the late date at which the organization was completed, not much Maryland wool was delivered to the pool last year. years will be required to get Maryland sheep growers to abandon the settled habit of selling their wool to local buyers, regardless of market . conditions.

The Maryland Department of Markets was created in 1925 as a unit of the Extension Service organization, the chief activity of the department being directed toward shipping point inspection of fruits A majority of the growers in the State are reported and vegetables. to be coming to a keener realization of the value of this service, especially as it affects their methods of grading and packing. Requests for inspectors to be assigned to individual packing houses increased 100 per cent during the year.

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CONSUMER PREFERENCES FOR BAKERY PRODUCTS STUDIED IN PENNSTLVANIA.

A survey of the consumer demand for bread is being made in Philadelphia, Sunbury, and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania State Bakers Association, Philadelphia Bakers! Club, and the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The survey is intended to disclose the quantity of bread consumed in households, varieties purchased, frequency of consumption at different meals and by the separate numbers of the family, reasons why bread is or is not eaten, substitutes for bread, and whether the consumption of bread has increased or decreased in the last two years.

The investigators are endeavering to determine the preferences for different size loaves, where bread is purchased, the extent of home baking of bread and pies, kinds of flour used, seasonal consumption, and the influence of advertising on consumption.

Approximately 1,000 families have been interviewed by specially trained investigators with regard to bread consumption, according to the plan developed in previous surveys of a similar character. The results of the survey are to be presented to the Pennsylvania Bakers Association at its annual meeting at Wernersville, Pa., June 12.

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CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION OF MILK PRODUCERS URGED FOR NEW YORK.

A centralized organization of milk producers which would include a majority of the producers who are able and willing to meet the sanitary requirements for producing fluid milk is being advocated for the territory known as the New York milk shed by Prof. W. I. Myers, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, New York State College of Agriculture.

Such a centralized organization should own and operate or lease milk stations or other marketing equipment needed, and its relations with members should be governed by a continuous contract which would provid an annual withdrawal period, Professor Myers says. He declares that the centralized type of cooperative has proved best in the experience of other milk marketing cooperatives and best by an analysis of the market situation in the territory producing milk for New York.

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OKLAHOMA TO HAVE SUMMER COTTON SCHOOL.

A summer cotton school for the purpose of giving training in production, ginning, grading, stapling and marketing of cotton is to be conducted July 5 to July 30 this year by the Departments of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. The lectures will be given by members of the teaching and experiment station staffs of the college, representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and men employed by large commercial concerns who regularly buy and sell cotton during the season.

METHODS OF COMPUTING FARM PRICES. DESCRIBED IN NEW DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

The collection of statistics on farm prices and methods of computing index numbers are described in a new publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Reliability and Adequacy of Farm Price Data."

An adequate knowledge of relative changes in farm-price data, especially as they compare with the trends of other prices, wages, land values, etc., the bulletin says, is fundamental as a basis for an intelligent constructive program for agriculture, whether of Federal or State agencies or of organizations of farmers.

Prices and price changes are both causes and effects in the field of economic phenomena. In the long run the prices of farm products tend to control the supply. Changes in farm organization and types of farming can frequently be traced to obsolute and relative change in farm prices.

The bulletin gives a description of farm prices, history and methods of collecting farm prices, averaging and weighting farm price a comparison of State farm prices, a comparison of farm prices with market prices, and utilization of farm-price data. Copies may be obtain from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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STANDARD GRADES ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL LIVESTOCK MARKETING.

Standard market classes and grades have become a prime necessity in connection with successful marketing of livestock, according to livestock marketing specialists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economic which has recently issued Department Bulletin No. 1464-D, on the subject.

The bureau has been studying the problem of grade standards for many years, and has worked out standards which it is believed will serve the purposesoff the livestock industry. The standards have been used in the conduct of the department's livestock market news service for the past eight years.

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STUDIES HOG PRODUCTION IN SOUTH.

A two years' study of hog production in Southeast Alabama and Georgia is now under way by the Alabama Experiment Station, the Georgia Experiment Station, and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Special attention is being given to pastures and feed production to learn how to reduce the cost of raising hogs.

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"VIRGINIA FARM STATISTICS - 1926" is the title of an 85-page publication just issued by the Virginia Department of Agriculture. The publication contains a summary of agricultural conditions in the State last year, crop and livestock estimates by counties, gross farm income, farm prices, land values, wages, and tobacco statistics.

AMERICAN MARKETS SHOULD BE SUPPLIED BY AMERICAN FARMS, SAYS DEAN CURTISS.

"The fundamental and most urgent need of the agricultural industry of the United States is a guarantee of the American market for the products of the American farm," declares C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture, Iowa State College. "That guarantee does not now exist. We are importing enough low grade molasses from countries to displace about 150,000,000 bushels of corn annually in the manufacture of commercial alcohol.

"We are importing meat products equivalent to 100,000 head of cattle annually. The best beef cattle are selling in the Argentine market now at 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound. We are importing over a million bushels of corn a year, and, if we had a market that would net the corn grower \$1 a bushel, the importation of corn might easily reach 100,000,000 bushels annually.

"American agriculture cannot prosper without the guarantee of the American market, any more than American industry or American labor can prosper without the same guarantee."

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OKLAHOMA STUDIES SERVICE RELATIONS BETWEEN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A study of the service relations of town and country in Garfield County, Oklahoma, is being made by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College to determine the extent of the trade territory for each specific kind of service and the more important factors responsible for the extension of each trade territory. Information is being obtained from bankers, merchants, farmers, organizations and others by personal interviews, supplemented by schedules taken of high school students in the sixteen high schools of the county. Results of the study will be made available by the end of the summer.

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SURVEY SHOWS THAT GRAIN COMBINES REDUCE COSTS AND SPEED HARVESTS.

Harvesting costs are reduced so materially by the use of the combined harvester-thresher, that this machine is rapidly replacing other harvesting machinery in the Great Plains east of the Rocky Mountains, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has learned in a survey made in cooperation with the Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Montana agricultural colleges. The advantages of this machine are in the lower costs of cutting and threshing grain, reduction in labor requirements and in shortening the harvesting and threshing periods.

East of the Rocky Mountains a type of combine is in use which is considerably smaller than the kind formerly seen in California and in the Northwest States. Most of the new machines have a 15 or 16-foot cut, have auxiliary engines, and are drawn by tractors. A report of the survey is contained in a preliminary report which may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

COYOTE PROOF FENCES REPLACING RANCH HANDS IN NEW MEXICO.

The difficulty of securing the services of competent ranch hands at any price is such that on some ranches where both sheep and cattle are run, coyote proof fences are being constructed at great cost in order that the sheep can be efficiently grazed without the services of a herder, the New Mexico Extension Service has found in a survey of the situation.

By this method, during the major portion of the year at least, one hand can care for five to ten times the number of sheep that he formerly could when one herder was given the care of a band of from 500 to 1,500 head. A study of ranch operations in 1925 showed that labor costs constituted practically 18 per cent of the total cost of operating a ranch; the expense for labor being second only to interest paid for borrowed capital on 127 ranches studied.

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CHICKEN COLLEGE ON WHEELS BOOKED FOR COLORADO TOUR.

Poultry raisers who can't go to college will have higher learning brought to their doors on board a demonstration and exhibit train that will tour five states next October and November, carrying the gospel of economic production of hen fruit and the secret of growing yellow legged chicken and tender Thanksgiving turkey.

The route of the tour will be over the lines of the Burlington and Colorado & Suthern railways from Billings, Mont., to Texline, Tex., including stops in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Montana. A six-car train is to be fitted up with devices, appliances, exhibits, charts, and other material necessary for complete equipment of a traveling poultry school.

Plans for the tour were worked out at a conference in Fort Collins, May 11, attended by agricultural representatives of the two railways, heads of the Extension staff of Colorado Agricultural College, and the agricultural department of the University of Wyoming.

FLORIDA SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS MORE NUMEROUS THIS SEASON.

What promises to be the biggest season on record for Florida shipping-point inspections is now approaching its close. Up to the end of April, 7,707 inspections had been made. Of this number, 5,757 were citrus inspections and the remainder were vegetables. Inspections of citrus were 4,519 cars ahead of the record to the same time last season, and vegetable inspection totaled 671 more than to April 30, 1926.

Inspections at Washington State shipping points totaled 27,991 cars from July 1, 1926 to April 1, 1927, which was 5,657 more than during the same period last season.

FURNISHING OF REFRIGERATOR CARS BY RAILROAD COMPANY

An action brought by the Florida Fine Fruit Company against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Florida. Judgment was found for plaintiff in the Civil Court of Record and was affirmed by the Circuit Court. Upon review by the Supreme Court, the judgment was quashed.

In this case the Railroad Company was sued for negligently transporting and ventilating and for the failing to provide refrigerator cars in which to transport four cars of oranges and grapefruit from Winter

Haven Florida, to Chicagom Illinois.

In its review of the case, the Supreme Court found:

That the law is well settled that a common carrier, by reason of its public character, is under obligation to furnish cars to shippers who ship by the carlot:

That the proper measure of the carrier's obligation is generally determined by the amount of freight ordinarily carried in normal times, but the carrier must anticipate that more freight will be offered for transportation at some seasons than others, and it is required to have ample rolling stock and cars on hand to meet such emergencies;

That the carrier cannot voluntarily permit its cars and rolling stock to be in the service of other carriers when it should be using them to supply its own demands, and avoid its responsibility, nor can it plead an unprecedented demand when it has ample rolling stock out

of reach unless it is shown to be so unavoidably;

That the law is also well settled that any unusual, extraordinary or unprecedented demands on a carrier for cars or other transportation facilities in excess of its normal carrying capacity will not impose on it the duty of complying therewith if it has not the cars on hand at the time and could not have reasonably anticipated the demands and made provision for them;

That when a common carrier is unable to furnish cars at the time demanded without suffering an undue interference with its general business or with the rights of other shippers, it may show such facts in defense of an action to hold it liable for losses occasioned by its neglect to furnish cars or other transportation facilities;

That under its general obligations a common carrier is not bound to furnish other means of transportation than such as it owns and uses or loans out to the public on its own right for that purpose;

And that whether or not a railroad company is properly equipped to supply normal demands, whether there was an unprecedented demand at the time in question or one not reasonably to be anticipated, and whether the railroad company was permitting its cars to be in the service of other carriers instead of using them to supply its own demands, or whether they were unavoidably out of reach at the time of the alleged unprecedented demands, are questions for the jury to determine.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE SUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 25, 1927.

Miss E. L. Day,

Vol. 7, No. 21.

Room 308, Bieber Bldg.,

Bu. of Agr'l Econ..

JUNE PIG SURVEY TO YTHLD4 K
VALUARED TATA ON MARKET SUPPLIES.

Efforts are being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to publish total results of the June pig survey by the end of June. Heretofore, the figures for the Corn Pelt have been published about June 25, and the figures for the entire country the first week in July. The survey, which is made in cooperation with rural mail carriers, will make it poscible to estimate the number of hogs coming to market during the next six to twelve months, and to measure to a considerable extent the effect such numbers may have on prices, so far as prices are affected by supply.

Among the questions being asked in the June survey are the following: Are farmers materially expanding hog production? How does the number of sews farrowing this spring compare with that of last spring? How does the number of pigs saved this spring compare with last spring? Will more sows be bred to farrow the coming fall than last fall? The information is simed to enable producers to adjust their production and marketing program so to make their hog enterprise more profitable.

The Federal pig surveys in the past have yielded information which has proved remarkably accurate. In 1922 with a total pig crop of 57,710,000 the actual percentage as compared to the previous year was 121.5, while that inflorted by the pig survey was 124. In 1923, with a crop of 60.250,000 pigs and a percentage of 104.5, the percentage indicated in the pig survey was 104. In 1924, the actual percentage was 89, and the indicated 81. In 1925 the actual was 89 and the indicated 89. In 1926 the actual was 101.

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FEDERAL DAIRY PRODUCTS GRADING RECHIATIONS ARE HAVISED

Federal dairy products inspectors will be known as official graders and the Government inspection contificates on dairy products known as official grading certificates, beginning July 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced in revised regulations. The change in designation has been made to clarify the work of the department with reference to its various activities relating to dairy and poultry products, and to conform to international terms with respect to grading of these products for quality and condition.

The use of existing inspection certificates will continue until the supply is used up, but copy to be submitted to the printer for the printing of any new supplies should be submitted first for approval of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ISSUED COVERING PRODUCE .GEICY ACT

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has issued regulations covering the administration of the Produce Agency Act passed at the last session of Congress. Administration of the act, which deals with the marketing of perishable agricultural products, is in charge of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has issued a supplementary statement which defines the scope of the regulations, and discusses the dispostion of problems which may arise in relation to the act. Copies of the regulations and supplementary statement may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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REGIONAL MARKETING OFFICES TO BE ESTABLISHED ON PACIFIC COAST.

Regional offices to serve as contact stations between the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and public and private marketing and research agencies in the Pacific Coast region are to be opened, one in San Francisco, for the Southwest, July 1, and later another for the Pacific Northwest.

Burke H. Critchfield will be in charge of the California and Southwest office, and William A. Schoenfeld will be in charge of the office in the Pacific Northwest. Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the bureau, announcing the establishment of the regional offices, declared that the national importance of marketing and research problems in agriculture on the Pacific Coast and in the Inermountain States makes it desirable to establish closer contact with the bureau than is possible now by reason of the distance of the regions from Washington.

The San Francisco office will serve the territory covering California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. The Northwest office will serve the area comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana.

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FEDERAL GRADES FOR GRAPES AND CANTALOUPES ARE ISSUED.

Federal grades have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for grapes, table grapes, and juice grapes, with especial reference to California grapes, and for cantaloupes.

Copies of the grades, which are permissive standards, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

COOPERATIVE STUDY OF HAY STACK MEASUREMENTS UNDER WAY

A cooperative study of the volume of hay in stacks and mows necessary to make a ton of hay by weight has been launched by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Experiment Stations in Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and California,

Hundreds of stacks of alfalfa, timothy, prairie and other kinds of hay will be measured at varying lengths of time after stacking, after which the hay will be weighed so that formulas may be devised for determining volume, and rules prepared for the number of cubic feet of

each kind of hay necessary to make a ton by weight.

Rules of this kind are regarded as especially important in marketing hay in many western communities where the greater part of the surplus hay crop is sold to live stock feeders instead of being baled and shipped to market.

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MISSOURI TO HOLD SERIES OF HOG OUTLOOK MEETINGS.

A series of hog outlook meetings are being arranged by county extension agents and managers of shipping associations to be held in a number of Missouri counties the latter part of June and through July, for the purpose of presenting and analyzing the report of the June pig survey.

The meetings will be attended by a specialist in agricultural economics from the Missouri College of Agriculture who will discuss the hog situation in view of the most recent information, and assist the members of shipping associations in the interpretation and use of such current economic facts. A part of the time at the meetings will be devoted to a discussion of practical livestock marketing problems.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS GRADING SERVICE SHOWS STEADY GROWTH IN TEN YEARS.

There are now 36 official graders connected with the dairy products grading service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Grading offices are maintained in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Plymouth, Wisc., Minneapolis, Duluth, San Francisco, Petaluma, Calif., and at various points in Missouri.

The service has shown steady growth since it was established in 1917. In Minnesota alone, 80,000,000 pounds of butter a year is being graded; in New York City the annual grading of live poultry will approximate 12,000 carloads; in Missouri there will be inspected this year some 500 carloads of eggs. The Boston and Philadelphia service is carried on in cooperation with local produce exchanges, and in Minnesota, Missouri, and California in cooperation with State Departments of Agriculture.

ONE-VARIETY COTTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPED IN CALIFORNIA.

A one-variety cotton community has been developed in the Coachella Valley of California as a result of a small planting of Acala cotton there in 1920. The attainment of a 100 per cent Acala community is attributed to the efforts of the Acala Cotton Growers' Association whose members adopted a five-year agreement to grow Acala and to sell the rogued seed at cost to all of the farmers of the community; to the cooperation of the gins in refusing to gin other varieties, and to the cooperation of the county board of supervisors and the hortcultural commissioner in furnishing quarantine protection until a one-variety law was passed by the State Legislature in 1925.

An account of the development of the one-variety cotton community has been published in Department of Agriculture, Department Bulletin 1467-D, entitled "Community Production of Acala Cotton in the Coachella Valley of California."

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OKLAHOMA ESSAY CONTEST ON MARKETING PROVES FRUITFUL.

Almost 6,000 essays on "The New Marketing Agreement of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers" Association", have been received by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma A. and M. College in the third state—wide essay contest in Oklahoma sponsored by the Association. Essays have been received from boys and girls under 21 years of age in 40 counties. Cash prizes are to be awarded, but the primary object of the contest is a better understanding of cooperative marketing.

ILLINOIS COMPLETES SURVEY OF TRACTOR COSTS IN CLINTON COUNTY.

Operation of two-plow tractors on 60 Clinton County farms cost an average of \$224.22 last year, whereas three-plow tractors on 9 farms ran up an average bill of \$339.32 for operating expenses, according to a survey just completed by the Farm Organization and Management Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The hourly costs were 90 cents and \$1.13, respectively, for the two types of tractors.

TENNESSEE FARMERS CONVENTION STUDIES AGRICULTURAL OUTLOCK.

A study of the present agricultural situation and outlook was the keynote of the East Tennessee Farmers Convention at the University of Tennessee Farm, May 17-19, which was attended by 3,000 farmers and their families. Permanent diversified system of farm was emphasized at the meetings.

WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIABILITY FOR BURNED COTTON. (Exporters and Traders Compress and Warehouse Company v. Hemphill.) Court of Civil Appeals, Texas, March, 1927.

S. R. Hemphill sued the above company for damages which he alleged to be the value of 19 bales of cotton delivered by him to the company, which cotton the company failed and refused to deliver to him on demand such cotton having been destroyed in a fire at the warehouse.

It appears that the company was in the business of compressing and warehousing cotton; it received cotton and issued receipts therefor stating that the same was received for storage and compression. Plaintiff contended in the lower court that the company, because of the issuance of the receipt, was bound to redeliver the cotton to the legal holder, or to pay the cash market value thereof. The company's answer was that the cotton received by it was received under the express agreement that it was not liable for destruction by fire and that this cotton was destroyed by fire. Plaintiff replied that the company was negligent in certain specific matters with reference to the safe keeping of the cotton and that each of the acts of negligence was the proximate cause of the destruction of the cotton. Plaintiff further alleged that the stipulation in the receipt exempting the company from liability in the case of the destruction of the cotton by fire was, because of such negligence, void and unenforceable.

The jury found - that the company did not use ordinary care in supplying water hose of sufficient length to reach the place on its platform where the fire originated and that such failure caused the destruction of plaintiff's cotton; that the company did not use ordinary care in providing means of observation, inspection and examination of the cotton on the platform with the view of protecting it from fire and that such failure caused the destruction of the cotton. The court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff and the judgment was presented to the Court of Civil Appeals for review. The judgment of the Trial Court was here affirmed, the Court citing a precedent to the effect that exemption from liability in such cases would apply only in the event the loss by fire was not caused or contributed to by the negligence of the storer or warehouseman.

H. F. Fitts.

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TITLE TO GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A case involving the question of title to goods which had been sold and subsequently destroyed by fire was repently decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama (Iron City Grain Co. v. Arnold, March, 1927.)

In the Circuit Court Arnold procured judgment against the grain company and the case was prought to the Supreme Court on appeal. The suit was to recover the price of a carload of has which Arnold sold the grain company. This hay was turned over to the railroad company for shipment to the defendant's warehouse and was left on a spur track near the warehouse and receipted for by defendant's representative. Early on the following morning the warehouse was destroyed by fire and with it the car of hay. Defendant contended that the title never passed as the car had not been delivered to it's warehouse and that the loss therefore fell upon the claintiff.

The Trial Court concluded that the car of hay had been delivered to defendant before the fire destroyed it and that plaintiff was entitled

to recover the purchase price.

In the Supreme Court's review the conclusion of the Trial Court was upheld; that there was complete delivery of the car at defendant's warehouse in conformity with the terms of sale, from which it resulted that the title passed to the buyer accompanied by risk of loss. The Court furthermore found that delivery was not essential to the passage of title for the reason that where goods sold are in the possession of the seller and are definitely ascertained and agreed upon - nothing remaining to be done to determine their price, quantity or identity - the sale is complete and title passes by force of the contract itself, in the absence of anything to show a contrary intention.

In this case all requirements for an executed sale were present and the resulting presumption that the title was intended to pass and did pass by the agreement of purchase and sale was not impaired by any contrary tendency of the evidence. As the title actually passed to defendant the loss falls upon it.

H. F. Fitts.

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ALABAMA POULTRY BAISERS ORGANIZE STATE ASSOCIATION.

The Alabama Farm Bureau Foultry Association has been organized to increase and improve the production of poultry and poultry products in Alabama. Leading projects of the Association will be poultry disease prevention and control; marketing of poultry and poultry products; investigation, research, and extension. The association is the outcome of a meeting at Montgomery, Ala., May 19, attended by poultrymen and agricultural workers from 30 counties.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Marketing of Eastern Shore Potatoes, Virginia and Maryland, Season of 1926," U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, mimeograph.

"Marketing the Georgia Peach Crop, 1925 Season," U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, mimeograph.

"Marketing Imperial Valley Cantaloupes, Season of 1926," U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, mimeograph.

"Marketing Utah Peaches, Season of 1925," U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, nimeograph.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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June 1, 1927.

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Vol. 7, No. 22.

CANNERS SEEK ESTABLISHMENT OF MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

Establishment of a market news service on canned foods was discussed at a Washington meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Canners Association, last week. Members of the Association visited the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics where the scope of the bureau's market news service on fruits and vegetables was described, the prevailing opinion among the canners being that a similar service should be established for the benefit of the canning industry.

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MANY VIRGINIA POTATO SHIPPERS SIGN UP FOR SHIPPING PCINT INSPECTION.

A larger percentage of this year's Virginia potato crop will be Federal-State inspected than in any previous year according to the rapid of rate at which shippers have signed contracts for such inspection with the Division of Markets of the Virginia State Department of Agriculture. Them service is voluntary and is financed by fees collected by the Division of Markets from shippers. It will be carried on principally in the Norfolk and Eastern Shore sections.

The Division reports also that the Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, which functions in 9 counties of Southwest Virginia, has improved considerably the methods of marketing lambs. The organization was started about five years ago, but was greatly enlarged last year.

A list of names and addresses of agricultural business organizations in Virginia has been compiled by the Division, copies of which may be obtained from J. H. Meek, Director, Division of Markets, Richmond, Va.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR LIVESTOCK AND MEATS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Official grade standards for several kinds of livestock and dressed meat are to be promulgated shortly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Included in the list to be given early attention are slaughter cattle, vealers, calves, dressed veal and calf carcasses, live sheep and lambs and dressed lamb and mutton. The standards will supplement the grade standards for carcass beef which became effective as Official U. S. Standards July 1, 1926. It is hoped that these additional standards will supplant those unofficially in use at most large central livestock markets and packing centers, and form the basis of a common trade language for the libestock and meat trade of the entire country.

WALTER G. CAMPBELL WILL HEAD FOOL, DRUG AND INSECTICIDE ADMINISTRATION.

Walter G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will administer the work under the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, which takes form on July 1, 1927, Secretary Jardine has announced. Dr. P. B. Dunbar, now assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, will be assistant chief of the new administrative unit. This unit, created by an act of Congress, is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, the Tea Inspection Act, the Insecticide and Fungicide Act, the Naval Stores Act, the Import Milk Act, and the Caustic Foison Act.

Dr. J. K. Haywood, Chairman of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, will have immediate charge of the work involved in the enforcement of the Insecticide Act, in the new administrative unit, the board being abolished by order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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REVIVAL OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON INDUSTRY IS BEING CONSIDERED.

Low prices for short cotton which followed the record-breaking propeof the past season, and recent tendencies toward higher prices for long cotton have stimulated interest in the possibility of reviving the production of sea-island cotton in the Coastal Plains districts of the Southeastern States.

It is possible to revive the production of long cotton in this region, says the Papertment, but not successfully unless the planters gain a thorough understanding of the problems involved. The great difficulty at present is the lack of a sufficient seed supply. Another is that continuous good prices for long cotton depend on the continuous and regular production of a supply sufficient to meet the market demand. Assurance of a regular supply would increase the use of long-staple cotton by manufacturers, and thus be the means of establishing a regular demand.

The factors involved in the situation are discussed in Department of Agriculture Circular 414-C, entitled "Sea-Island and Meade Cotton in the Southeastern States."

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COOPERATION INSTITUTE TO GIVE COURSE IN DELIVATOR MANAGEMENT.

A practical course in managing a farmers' elevator with a complete analytical discussion of good and poor practices will be one of the features of the opening week of the American Institute of Cooperation at Northwestern University, beginning June 20.

Storage and hedging problems, how to keep up with collections, classification of accounts, and other questions will be discussed under the direction of George R. Wicker and Fred E. Ringham of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association.

FAPM PRICE LEVEL SHOWS SLIGHT RUPERICE IN MAY.

The general level of farm prices advanced during May to 126 per cent of pre-war, a gain of one point ever April. At 126 the index is still 24 points above the 1910-14 average for Way, but 13 points below May a year ago.

While sharp gains were made in the grain group from 119 per cent to 127 per cent, fruits and vegetables, from 147 per cent to 158 per cent, cotton and cottonseed from 101 per cent to 113 per cent, declines in the other groups partially offset the effect of these advances. Meat animals dropped from 143 per cent to 137 per cent, due largely to the decline in hog prices. Dairy and poultry products dropped 3 points from 155 per cent to 130 per cent, with the larger recession occurring in the dairy index.

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SANITATION TURNS 55-CENT CORN

Tall pigs raised under the swine sanitation system now common on Illinois faces have cone through with such few losses and have done so well that the 55-cent corn fed these pigs has brought about \$1 a bushel in the form of pork, according to teports received on recent sales of last year's fall pigs by E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Farmers who used the sanitation system report success even on farms where fall pigs had been a failure before.

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WISCONSIM REPORTS THAT HORSES ARE IN STRONG DEMAND.

Wisconsin will import upwards of \$2.000,000 worth of horses this year, according to information received by Deau C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa State College from an official of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

"We have been getting a lot of horses from Illinois and Iowa," the official reports. "Buyers maintain that there are no more to be had in Illinois and Iowa and have been buying now from Minnesota. It is now pretty well picked over. We have gotten in a few from the Dakotas and apparently they have no surplus. They are drifting now into Montana and probably by next year will be as far as Wyoming."

MISSOURI APPLE INDUSTRY IS BEING SURVEYED.

Eleven Missouri counties are to be covered within the next few weeks by Federal and state workers in a survey of the present condition and future possibilities of the apple industry. From 20 to 50 commercial apple growers will be visited in each of these eleven Missouri counties. The information thus obtained will be combined with the results of similar surveys in all other apple producing states.

MEW MEXICO MAKING EXTENSIVE STUDY OF EGG STORAGE.

An egg storage experiment to determine whether eggs produced under average farm conditions in New Mexico will store, and whether storage of eggs is an economical practice under conditions found in the state is being made by the New Mexico Extension Scrvice and Experiment Station in cooperation

with county agents.

Storage men throughout the Southwest have contended that eggs from New Mexico, Texas, and other sections of the Southwest, do not keep well in storage. It is said that the majority of the eggs produced by poultry raisers are fertile, that the eggs are laid in places not well protected from the heat, are stored in warm places, and consequently are in poor condition before starting to market. Another factor is the distance from market and infrequent marketing.

Twice a month during the natural egg storage poriod, February, March, April and May, one case of eggs was shipped from each flock to a storage plant in El Paso, Texas. The eggs were shipped so as to reach El Paso at the same time. The eggs were canalea at El Paso and a record made of the contents

of each shipment.

After the eggs have been in storage about six months, they will be candled again and a comparisor made of the contents at the time of their going into and coming out of storage.

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WEST VIRGINIA LAMB IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN LABRILLED A SUCCESS.

Gratifying results from the Second West Virginia Lamb Improvement Campaign, March 14 to May 7 are reported by the West Virginia Extension Service. There were 184 field demonstrations held at which 4,128 lambs were docked or castrated or both, and 1,601 farmers attended. This is almost three times as many lambs as were docked and castrated in the campaign last year.

A survey of flock management by communities disclosed that 26 per cent of the farmers now are using purebred rems, 49 per cent docking and castrating, 33 per cent treating for internal parasites, and 30 per cent marketing

cooperatively.

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PENNSYLVANIA TAKES SECOND TRIENNIAL FAHM CENSUS.

The second triennial farm census to be made in Pennsylvania will start in June in Allegheny County, according to L. H. Wible, director, Eureau

of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture.

The first census was taken in 1924 by the assessors at the time of taking their regular triennial assessments for county purposes, as required by an Act of the 1921 Legislature. The census this year will include the number of farms having running water in kitchen; furnace heat and telephones in homes, and milking machines. An attempt will be made for the first time to secure information on farm acreage permanently abandoned for agricultural purposes. The work will be fully under way in most counties by September.

YEAR'S LIVESTOCK SITUATION IS REVIEWED IN ANNUAL REPORT.

Last year (1926) was a favorable year for the whole livestock industry, and in many respects was even more favorable than the year 1925, according to the annual livestock market review just published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Livestock producers fared as well and in most cases better than did other major groups of agricultural producers, says the report. Conditions were especially favorable to the livestock grower. For certain groups of cattle and lamb feeders, returns were not so satisfactory; the degree of success depended very largely on the time and extent of their feeding operations.

The stockman's favorable situation during the year is attributed, to a large extent, to the relatively large supplies of corn. The consequent low corn prices were especially favorable to hog producers. The corn-hog ratio reached the highest level for any time for which comparable records are available. The hog producer not only profited by the high level of hog prices, but was benefited by low production costs. Cattle feeders, in their effort to utilize the abundant supply of corn, and encouraged by the phenominally high prices in 1925, overshot the mark and produced an oversupply of the better grades of fed cattle. Lower grades of fed cattle in most cases proved profitable.

Printed copies of the report which discusses relative farm prices, purchasing power, and the limestock situation by kinds of animals, may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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AGRICULTURAL SEASON IS SET BACK BY BAD TEATHER CONDITIONS.

Agriculture has suffered many weather set-backs the last two months, according to the June report of the agricultural situation issued by the U. S.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Spring planting throughout the North has been delayed probably two weeks later than average. The Mississippi flood has inundated something over 3,000,000 acres of crop land in five states. The Southeast and a portion of the Southwest have suffered from drought. Eastern pastures and western ranges have been slow to furnish spring food though the abundant moisture promises an ample grass crop for summer.

The general condition of the winter wheat crop is reported as fairly good, excepting a strip of plains territory from western Nebraska southward and some insect damage in the Southwest. Some seasonal rise in hog prices is expected the next few months, although no one knows what the corn crop is going

to be.

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities advanced 1 point during April to 83, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This compared with 88 a year ago, 90 two years ago, and 80 three years ago.

EXPENSE OF RESACKING WAREHOUSED WHEAT.

In a recent case (April 15, 1927) Browning v. River Farms Company of California, the judgment of the Trial Court was affirmed by the District Court of Appeal, Third District of California, which held that the defendant warehouseman was entitled to make charge of \$534.90 for resaching wheat stored for an unusual length of time when the sacks broke.

It appears that some 5,000 sacks of wheat were stored in the defendant's warehouse, that a part of it remained for approximately three years and a part for four years. Many of the sacks broke and the defendant claimed that for the purpose of protecting the grain from wastage he resacked a portion of it, furnishing new sacks where necessary, sewing up the old sacks and repiling the wheat. The charges made by defendant were for labor and cost of furnishing the sacks.

Appellant contended that even though resacking and reconditioning for the purpose of preserving the stored grain were necessary, the defendant had no right to resack the wheat without express authorization by plaintiff; that the defendant's only remedy was to notify plaintiff and then sell the wheat if it were not removed, on the theory that the stored grain was perishable property as defined by Section 34 of the Warehouse Act of the State of California.

The Trial Court found that the receipts covering the werehousing of this grain upon their face provided that all resacking charges should be paid by the owner; that at the time of acceptance of the wheat by defendant it was contained in good grain bags; that it was allowed to remain for several years; that many of the sacks which contained the wheat broke, the piles falling down and the wheat spilling over the floor of the warehouse; that in order to preserve the wheat from wastage it was necessary to resack it and repair the sacks where possible and repile them and that this work and labor were performed by defendant and materials were furnished for the preservation of the stored grain; that this was all done in the exercise of reasonable care in regard to said wheat; that the work necessary to protect the wheat was not on account of any failure of defendant to use proper care in its preservation, but that it was due to the extreme length of time for which the wheat was permitted to remain in storage.

Pertinent sections of the California Warehouse Act were cited by the Court dealing with the extent of liability of warehousemen for acts of negligence in caring for stored property and the action necessary to be taken in connection with the disposal of such property. In the opinion it is stated that the lower court was justified in coming to the conclusion that it was within the understanding of the contracting parties that the costs and expenses of resacking the grain in question should be borne by the owner.

The contention of the appellant that the grain in question falls within the provisions of Section 34 of the Warehouse Act of California, relating to perishable property and that defendant's only recourse was to proceed to sell the stored wheat was dismissed, inasmuch as the term "perishable property" relates to property subject to speedy decay and there was in this case nothing to indicate deterioration of the grain.

- H. F. Fitts

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss E. L. Day,

June 8, 1927.

Room 308, Bieber Eldsvol. 7, No. 23. Bu. of Agr'l Econ.,

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEEKS DEVELOPMENT 4 K OF STATE-WIDE MARKETING PROGRAM.

A state-wide marketing program for New Hampshire, involving the creation of a Marketing Council, is proposed in a report to the Governor of New Hampshire by Commissioner Andrew L. Felker of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, for the two years ended June 30, 1926.

The proposed council would consist of men representing the different sections of the state and engaged in all of the more important phases of agriculture. The council would include also those members of the New Hampshire University faculty and extension service and such other scientifically trained men whose field is closely related to economics and marketing.

The council would make an intensive study of marketing conditions and problems and develop eventually a specific marketing program for the various branches of New Hampshire agriculture. The council would meet periodically from year to year and would add to and amend the state's marketing policies as conditions warrant.

Collection and dissemination of market information are stated in the report to be the principal work of the employees of the Bureau of Markets. The report contains a review of New Hampshire crop and livestock conditions, the progress made by cooperative marketing organizations, and agricultural adjustments which have been made since 1924.

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WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS CHANGES IN BARRELED APPLE STANDARDS.

Possible changes in the 1927 United States standards for barrelled apples will be considered at a Washington meeting June 10 of a few shipping point supervising inspectors and state marketing officials from the barrelled apple districts. Representatives from State Departments of Agriculture have been asked to invite either a shipper or grower to represent the industry in their state.

The advisability of permitting minor blemishes in the Fancy grade for apples will be discussed also. No blemishes are permissible in that grade under present standards. The question of export standards will be considered.

A FEED MARKET NEWS SERVICE for the State of Alabama was established May 19 with the assistance of the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A weekly review featuring the market situation is sent out.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS TO TOUR UNITED STATES.

Representatives of many leading European agricultural organizations will arrive at Washington the week of June 13 to study agricultural economic conditions in this country, and to make a 60-days tour of American agricultural regions. The group composed of officials from 12 European countries is being escorted to the United States by Asher Hobson, Permanent American Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

An international meeting of the European representatives and officials of the Department of Agriculture for an interchange of information on world agriculture is being planned at Washington by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics during the visit of the foreign agricultural delegates.

After a few days spent in attendance at the First International Congress of Soil Science in Washington, these delegates will make a 60-days tour of the United States studying agricultural conditions, including a 2-days stop at the Institute of Cooperation in Chicago. They will participate also in the Country Life Conference at East Lansing, Michigan, August 1-6, at which there will be a general discussion of rural sociological problems and farm standards of living.

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MONTANA ECONOMIC CONFERENCES PROVE VALUABLE AID TO FARMERS.

A marked increase in the use of pure seed of adapted varieties in planting grain crops, a larger area of summer fallowed land, and increased areas of feed crops in areas particularly favorable for livestock enterprises, are indicated as an outcome of the agricultural economic conferences in Montana last winter, according to information from the Montana Extension Service.

The conferences recognized the need in western Montana for a cooperative egg marketing association, and latest reports indicate that the output of 20,000 birds has been contracted for under a cooperative contract, and that as soon as 30,000 birds are assured, egg marketing will be started under the proposed plan.

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NEW REGULATIONS AFFECT ANIMAL CASINGS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS FROM EUROPE.

Effective December 1, 1927, consignments of animal casings offered for importation into the United States will be accepted only in accordance with the terms of a new regulation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which requires a certificate for each consignment of casings. The certificate must bear the signature of the Government official having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated.

Permits to import walnuts and filberts from Europe are no longer required by the Federal Horticultural Board.

COOPERATIVES HANDLED LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOL LAST YEAR.

More than 25,590,000 pounds of wool of the 1926 clip was marketed through farmer-owned or farmer-controlled cooperative associations, according to the Division of Cooperative Marketing in the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The wool was delivered by about 25,000 producers, and had a sales value of approximately \$8,100,000. The associations were located in 31 of the 48 states. Nineteen of the associations were classified as large-scale enterprises, 36 were independent locals or local pools, 7 were associations handling wool as a side line, and 2 were sales agencies.

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SAN LUIS VALLEY ECONOMIC CONFERENCE A SUCCESS.

Recommendations of the San Luis Valley Economic Conference are being adopted by farmers in that region, reports the Colorado Extension Service.

The range cattle producers are to hold a feeder cattle auction sale next fall, whereby they will gather the bulk of their best fall offerings of steers at some convenient place in the Valley and ask buyers to attend the sale. The auction plan is expected to stabilize prices and cut the cost of handling and transportation, thus reducing the spread between the producer and consumer of beef.

Variety tests of grain also have been started in the Valley. Another project is that of finishing beef cattle on home grown feeds.

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VIRGINIA TAXATION STUDY TO BE STARTED JULY 1.

A study of rural and urban taxation in Virginia will be begun July 1 under a cooperative agreement by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Virginia Experiment Station. The purpose of the study is to ascertain on a comparative basis the percent that state and local taxes form of the net income of agricultural and industrial property.

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MANY SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS KEEPING FARM BUSINESS RECORDS.

Records of their farm business are being kept this year by 3,000 South Dakota farmers, according to information from R. H. Rogers, farm management specialist of the South Dakota Extension Service. Twenty thousand farm record books have been sent out since last September, of which 17,000 went to eighth grade pupils in the rural schools.

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TENTATIVE PLANS for developing a comprehensive program of farm management research are being made by the Oklahoma Experiment Station in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE QUARANTINE AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS UPHELD

People v. Teuscher

(Supreme Court, Oneida County, February 21, 1927).

This case represents an action for injunction by the people of the State of New York against Chris Teuscher under the Farms and Market Law to recover penalty for violation of section 76 of said law. Judgment for plaintiff.

Defendant conducts a small farm near Rome, New York. During 1925 and since that time he has kept and maintained a herd of 12 cattle on his farm, the income from which constitutes practically all the revenue dreived from said farm. During 1925 various owners of herds of cattle kept for dairy or breeding purposes within the town of Rome applied to the Commissioner of Farms and Markets of New York for examination of their herds by tuberculin test in accordance with Section 79 of Article 5 of the Farms and Markets Law. Approximately 90% of the total number of cattle in that town had been subjected to the tuberculin test in order to rid such herds of whatever animals might be afflicted with bovine tuberculosis. Defendant's herd was one of those untested. The tests disclosed that every herd so tested contained one or more cows suffering from tuberculosis. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the disease, the defendant refused to permit his herd to be tested. He had the herd examined by a veterinarian who pronounced it in a healthy condition. Upon refusal to submit his herd to the tuberculin test, the Division of Farms and Markets issued a quarantine against his herd and premises; it also prohibited any products of bovine animals to be removed from said premises.

After the lapse of some time, defendant violated the quarantine order by delivering milk from his premises. He has continued to violate the order and does not deny doing so. Defendant contended that the complaint issued against him should be dismissed on the following grounds: (1) That the quarantine makes the tuberculin test compulsory, whereas the Farms and Markets Law makes it optional; (2) that the quarantine is unauthorized under the law in that it was not made to prevent the dissemination of dangerous disease, there being no claim that defendant's cattle were diseased; (3) that quarantine order deprived defendant of the right to transport to market for sale untested milk within Rome when such right is enjoyed by others; (4) that such order would subject him to penalty for violation of law when there had been no violation; (5) that the quarantine law is unconstitutional and outside the police power of the State, its purpose not being to promote public health, safety, etc.; (6) that quarantine order deprives defendant of liberty and property without due process of law.

These contentions were argued and disposed of by the court in its decision. The court discussed the various provisions of the law under which the quarantine order was authorized and cited numerous cases in support of the action taken by the Commissioner, being in substance an indication of the reasons why quarantine and other measures designed to protect the public health are necessary.

H. F. Fitts.

DELIVERIES ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

South Dakota Wheat Growers Association v. Brady (Supreme Court of South Dakota, April 1, 1927)

This is an action by the South Dakota Wheat Growers Association against J. S. Brady Independent Elevator Company. From a judgment for

defendant, the plaintiff appeals. Judgment affirmed.

Certain wheat growers residing at Fife, S. D., delivered to said elevator quantities of Durum wheat, receiving therefor storage receipts that stated the same amount and quality by grade would be delivered to the owners of the receipts as provided by law and the rules of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota upon surrender thereof and the payment of lawful charges. Holders of the receipts assigned them to the appellant association. The Association, thereafter, promptly mailed to brady loading orders.

No deliveries having been made by Brady, he and representatives of the Association met several times in attempts to arrive at a settlement. Brady contended that he was liable only for the delivery of wheat or tickets representing wheat of the required amount of No. 1 Durum or No. 1 Amber Durum, or to pay the market price of that amount and grade of what on the day of settlement. Representatives of the Association contended that they were entitled to receive wheat of a quality which would command practically the top price for Durum wheat sold by sample for milling purposes, which they claimed would sell for

a considerable premium over regular market quotations.

Brady finally delivered to the Association storage tickets upon an elevator in Duluth representing wheat of the amount, kind, and grade stated in the tickets held by the Association. The Association sold the Duluth tickets at the current market price. It later began this action for conversion based upon the theory that a demand for delivery of the wheat was made and that delivery was refused; that such demand and refusal constituted a conversion entitling the Association to recover the highest price which the wheat would bring between the date of demand and the date of suit. Association contneded that the acceptance of the Duluth tickets and proceeds of sale constituted only a partial payment of the amount due for the converted grain.

In a review of the case, the appellate court found that Brady had offered to deliver wheat of the kind and grade represented by the tickets; that the Association demanded something more, that is, Durum wheat of a superior milling quality which would sell at a 40% premium above market price for graded wheat; that if Brady's offer of delivery was sufficient to comply with his contract, the refusal of the offer waived delivery and there was no conversion; that Brady's contract with the holders of the storage tickets is found in the tickets themselves, taken in connection with the statutes which were in force at the time; that the statute provides that on the return of the warehouse receipts properly endorsed and the payment of charges, such grain or any equal quantity of the same grade and kind shall be delivered to holder.

The finding of the trial court was upheld as the record failed to show any failure or refusal on Brady's part to comply with the obligations of his contract in that he stood ready and willing to deliver to the Association grain of the kind specified in the receipts.

H. F. Fitts.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Sea-Island and Meade Cotton in the Southeastern States," U. S. Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 414.

"Emergency Crops for Flooded Lands in the Mississippi Valley, " U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Circular 106.

"Sweet Clover and Other Clovers in Missouri," published by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

"Marketing Central North Carolina Potatoes, 1926 Season," mimeograph report by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Essentials to Successful Fruit Culture in Arizona," Arizona Experiment Station Bulletin 117.

"Man Labor, Horse Work, and Meterials Used in Producing Crops in Christian County, Kentucky." Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin 274.

"Some Caterpillars Frequently Mistaken for the European Corn Borer," Iowa Experiment Station Circular 103.

"Indiana Crops and Livestock, Annual Crop Summary 1926," Purdue Experiment Station publication.

"Indiana Crops and Livestock, Annual Livestock Summary, 1927," Purdue Experiment Station publication.

"Cotton-Spacing Experiments at Greenville, Texas," U.S. Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1473.

"An Abstract of Literature and Compilation of Cutting Tests of Yields and Percentages of Wholesale Cuts of Pork," mimeograph report by U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing Southeastern Watermelons, 1826 Season," mimeograph report by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Producing and Marketing Farm Produce in Northern New Castle County, Delaware, "Delaware Extension Service Bulletin 13.

CITRUS PEST IN TEXAS MAY INVOKE FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Texas on account of the Morelos orange worm, a dangerous pest, especially of oranges and grapefruit, which has become established recently in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, will be held at 10 a.m., June 20, at Washington, D. C. before the Federal Horticultural Board.

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June 15, 1927.

Vol. 7, No. 24

VIRGINIA ESTABLISHES HOG TATTOOING SERVICE TO FACILITATE NARKETING,

The Virginia Division of Markets is offering to tattoo hogs for farmers as a means of keeping accurate records on the animals from farm to slaughter house. The service is the result of complaints of discrimination against soft and oily hogs on the Richmond, Va., market. A Richmond packer has agreed to have the Virginia Division of Markets tattoo hogs before shipping so that an exact record of the hogs may be kept after they have been slaughtered even though the animals are taken from the killing penc with hogs from other sections of the State.

Hog raisers are being informed by the division that arrangements will be made to have the division's livestock marketing specialist tattoo hogs on farms a few weeks before marketing, providing arrangements may be made to mark all hogs in a given community at one trip to that community so as to save time and unnecessary traveling expense.

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SECRETARY JARDINE INVITES TEXAS
BUSINESS MEN TO AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Jardine has invited a group of about 150 leading Texas business men to visit the Department of Agriculture at Washington July 1 during their tour of northern and eastern states. The delegation will be shown the various activities of the department, especially with regard to cotton production and marketing.

An exhibit of the work of the cotton division in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is being propared to demonstrate the Universal cotton standards, various types of cotton bagging and bale patches, cotton spinning investigations, crop estimating, the progress of harvesting methods in vestern Oklahoma and Texas, and clothing and household uses of cotton exhibited by the Bureau of Home Economics.

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MARKETING ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS ASK SUGGESTIONS FOR WINTER PROGRAM.

Members of The Executive Committee of the Mational Association of Marketing Officials met at Washington, D.C. last week and discussed preliminary plans for the winter meeting to be held next December. Among topics discussed to be given particular attention were standardization and the clearing house idea in fruit and vegetable distribution.

Suggestions from members of the Association of topics which might be presented will be welcomed by the Secretary, Paul Miller, Ames, Iowa. It is the desire of the committee to make the program as practical and helpful as possible, dealing with subjects that are of live interest to the members at the present time.

Bur. of Agr. Economics Librar
Room 307, Bieber Bldg.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION OPENS NEXT WEEK WITH EXTENSIVE PROGRAM.

The third summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation will begin at Northwestern University June 20 and run until July 16. Each week will be given over to the consideration of questions relating to a specific subject. Grain will occuply the week of June 20-26; livestock and wool marketing the week of June 27-July 2; dairy products, July 4-9, and produce, July 11-16.

Secretary Jardine will address the meeting on June 20 on "Progress of Cooperation Among Farmers." Many members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are on the program, their topics including trends in cooperative grain marketing in the United States and Canada; hedging from the standpoint of the local elevator; development of livestock markets and packing plants; forces which determine livestock prices; the New England milk marketing survey; dairy products in the world's markets, and problems of the export market.

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GOVERNMENT STANDARD GRADES FOR ONE-SUCKER TOBACCO REVISED.

Revised standard grades for one-sucker tobacco which is produced principally in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, and is used chiefly for chewing and pipe smoking, have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The principal change is in the requirement of stating the length of leaf.

Copies of the new specifications may be obtained from

the bureau at Washington, D.C.

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CHANGED FEDERAL APPLE GRADES TO FACILITATE MARKETING.

Changes in the United States barreled apple standards with a view to facilitating domestic and international trade in American apples are being considered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, following the Washington conference of commercial and public representatives of various barreled apple shipping, states.

The conference suggested a slight modification of the present U.S. Fancy grade so as to permit minor blomishes such as slight russeting and small light colored limbrubs. Other proposals were to include in the U.S. standards specifications for condition and pack to be used by the inspection service when certifying apples for export, and to add definitions which will clarify grade terms.

States represented at the conference included New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland,

Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio,

CLEARING HOUSE PROPOSED FOR DISTRIBUTING CALIFURNIA GRAPES.

A so-called clearing house composed of California grape growers and shippers has been suggested as a means of securing more orderly distribution by preventing market gluts. The plan is to set up a central organization which will be supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with daily information showing the origin of grape shipments, destinations, and diversions, as well as car holdings in all the principal markets of the United States.

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IOWA SURVEY SHOWS FARM MORTGAGES ON DECLINE.

A survey of the farm mortgage situation in 11 townships of 6 counties in Iowa, completed by the Iowa Agricultural Economics Department, shows that there is a mortgaged indebtedness on slightly less than 57 per cent of the farm land. Per acre indebtedness has decreased from almost \$112 in 1925 to slightly over \$101 in 1926.

The reduction in mortgage indebtedness is due to foreclosures and reversion of mortgaged property rather than to a normal repayment of money, declares Dr. C. L. Holmes, head of the economics department, under whom the survey was made,

DR. WARREN FORECASTS HIGHEST BEEF AND DATRY CATTLE PRICES IN 1931.

Highest prices for both beef cattle and dairy cattle, and similarly for milk and beef, may be expected in about 1931, declares Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University. Following 1931, he predicts an abrupt price drop.

"The market for heifers will be good, doubtless, until about 1931," he says, "and increasing numbers of them probably will be raised in the next few years. The best time to raise calves for the future is probably already past. Farmers who plan to raise cattle to sell later at a profit should start now. Far too many calves will be raised later."

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NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF 4H CLUBS GETS UNDER WAY AT WASHINGTON.

As we go to press, the advance members of 4-H Clubs are rolling into Washington for the National Encampment on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture June 16 to June 23. Thirty-eight States will be represented by delegations of four club members each - two boys and two girls - accompanied by two extension workers. The delegates represent some 536,000 farm boys and girls in all parts of the country, who are enrolled in club work,

RAILROAD MUST GIVE NOTICE OF ARRIVAL TO CONSIGNEE SPECIFIED IN BLIL OF LALING.

This is a case decided by the Supreme Court of Arkansas in April, 1927, against the Mo. & N. A. R. Co. The United Farmers of America made a shipment of cotton over this railroad from Heber Springs, Arkansas, to Searcy, Arkansas, to be sold by its agent, W. B. Cook. The cotton was delivered to the Searcy Compress Company at Searcy without notice having been given to W. B. Cook of the arrival of the cotton as specified in bill of lading. A few days thereafter theCompress burned and the cotton was destroyed. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff from which defendant appeals. Judgment affirmed.

In a review of the case, the court found that the cotton arrived at Searcy and was delivered to the Compress Company without production of bill of lading by W. B. Cook; that had Cook been notified of the arrival of the cotton when it reached destination or when placed in storage, he could have immediately obtained warehouse receipts and samples of the cotton, enabling him to place it upon the market; that without warehouse receipts and samples he could not offer the cotton for sale, and that had he been notified of the arrival of the cotton or that it had been placed in the Compress, he could have included it in his blanket insurance policy; that the manner of handling cotton heretofore shipped by plaintiff to W. B. Cook for sale was for Cook, after receiving notice from the Searcy Compress Company of the arrival and storage of the cotton, to present bill of lading to the railroad company, paying the freight and immediately obtaining warehouse receipts from the Compress Company.

Appellant's main contention for reversal is that it is exempted from liability as insurer of the cotton by reason of the wording of the bill of lading covering same. In this case, however, liability was predicated upon failure of railroad company to comply with the requirements of the bill of lading to give notice of the arrival of the cotton to the party designated in the bill of lading, and the court determined that there was substantial evidence in the record in support of the findings of the trial court that such notice was not given.

Appelant made further contention for reversal of judgment on the ground that delivery of the cotton to the Compress Company constituted delivery to the consignee upon the theory that the Compress Company was agent of the United Farmers of America because it was customary in handling shipments of cotton for the railroad company to turn the cotton over to the Compress Company before the freight was paid and before redemption of the bill of lading. However, according to the evidence the Compress Company would not issue receipts to the consignee until consignee had paid the freight and surrendered the bill of lading; in other words, it was not within the power of Cook, the consignee designated in the bill of lading, to secure any control over the cotton until he paid the freight and surrendered the bill of lading. In conclusion, the cotton was not delivered to the designated consignee prior to its destruction, hence the railroad company was a carrier in control of the cotton when it was destroyed.

RAILROAD COMPANY NOT REQUIRED TO INFORM SHIPPERS REGARDING QUARANTINES.

Manieri v. Seabord Air Line Railway Company (Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, March 17, 1927)

Plaintiff, a butcher of Hopewell, Virginia, upon arrival in Hemingway, S. C., inquired of defendant's agent whether he could accept for shipment to Hopewell, Virginia, a carload of cattle, and was informed that shipment could be made. Relying upon that information, plaintiff purchased from different parties 32 head of cattle and requested defendant to furnish a car in which to ship them. After cattle were loaded in the car ready for shipment, defendant's agent requested plaintiff to remove them from the car as he had received advice from headquarters that tariff showed Virginia quarantine on cattle and such would have to be accompanied by proper certificate; but subsequent wire instructions stated that cattle could be shipped to certain specified points, among them, Richmond, for immediate slaughter.

Upon complying with the suggestion and shipping to Richmond, Virginia, plaintiff was advised by defendant that cattle could not be unloaded as they had come from infected territory and that certificate from State Veterinarian would be necessary. This plaintiff was unable to secure and defendant returned cattle to South Carolina, selling them for only slightly more than the freight bill. The balance was tendered to plaintiff and refused by him,

This is an action by him to recover on the cattle,

Defendant's position was stated in demurrer filed to complaint, substantially as follows: (1) Defendant had been guilty of no breach of its duty to the plaintiff as a carrier of livestock; (2) defendant was prevented from making delivery of cattle by quarantine regulations in effect at the time and any representations made by agent of carrier as to delivery of cattle in Richmond were not binding upon carrier; (3) defendant was not required to handly any violations of quarantine regulations not withstanding acceptance; (4) defendant was not liable under express provision of the livestock contract for mistake or inaccuracy of information furnished by carrier or its agent as to quarantine or other laws or regulations: (5) contract of shipment was made in violation of law and neither party can recover upon an illegal contract. Demurrer was sustained. Citations were given to certain cases in point and reference made to rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture regarding interstate shipment of livestock from quarantine areas. South Carolina was at the time under the ban of a quarantine proclamation,

Plaintiff contended that he should recover because of statements made to him by agent of defendant. However, the standard livestock contract which plaintiff signed contained a provision that defendant should not be liable for any mistake or negligence in information furnished by its agents as to quarantine regulations. Neither Federal nor state laws impose upon a carrier the duty of furnishing a prospective shipper information as to the existence of quarantine regulations. The service sought to be rendered was gratuitous and no legal duty rested upon defendant to supply the information.

The court upheld the conclusions of the trial court that the defendant was not guilty of fraud; that defendant was under no legal duty to furnish plaintiff with information in regard to quarantine; and that the provision in the bill of lading exempting defendant from liability was valid. However, as defendant illegally collected freight charges from plaintiff, which was an element of damage involved, the trail court should have overruled demurrer, put plaintiff upon terms to remit amount of freight charges from the $\varphi 800$ verdict of the jury, and entered judgment in favor of plaintiff for balance.

- H. F. Fitts. -

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REFRICERATION OF CARS OF GRAPES AND LETTUCE

Two cases were decided against the C. & O. Railway Company on appeal to the Surpreme Court of Virginia in March, 1927. One case covered loss and damage to two carloads of grapes shipped from Lodi, California, to Richmond, Virginia; the other covered loss and damage to a carload of lettuce snipped from El Centro, California, to Richmond, Virgina.

Testimony showed that the cars were properly iced at shipping point and that they were subsequently iced en route at the icing stations of the railroads; that they arrived in Chicago in good condition and at that point were transferred to the C. & O. Railway Company; that notwithstanding icing by that railroad from Chicago to Richmond, the cars were received in bad condition, the grapes being moldy and nesty and the lettuce being slimy and decayed.

A review of the various questions at issue was made in the opinion of the Court. The principal point, however, in both cases seems to be expressed in these words: when the plaintiff proved that the grapes (or lettuce) were received by the initial carrier in good condition and delivered by delivering carrier in bad condition, it had made out a prima facie case of negligence which entitled it to recover, This presumption could not be overcome as a matter of law by proof tending to show that the defendant was not in fact negligent, unless it could be proved that the damage was due to the inherent nature of the produce.

These cases were referred to the jury to say, under all the facts and circumstances shown in the evidence, whether the plaintiffs had made out a prima facie case of negligence which entitled them to recover and, if so, whether the defendant had overcome that presumption by showing that the damage sustained was due solely to the inherent nature of the grapes and lettuce. The mury determined these questions in favor of the plaintiff.

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June 22, 1927.

COOPERATION INSTITUTE OPENS
WITH AUSPICIOUS PROGRAM.



Vol. 7, No. 25.

Secretary Jardine was the principal speaker at the opening of the American Institute of Cooperation at Northwestern University June 20, marking the beginning of a four-weeks session which is expected to be the most successful since the Institute was first established. The Secretary discussed the present status of cooperative marketing in agricultural economy, but warned farmers against relinquishing control of their organizations.

"Prominent in the development of cooperative marketing at the present time," he said, "is the formation of large-scale organizations, and the enlargement of organizations already in existence. This development is necessary and desirable. Cooperatives must meet the competition of large and well-organized business enterprises, and must have, therefore, whatever efficiency and economy may be obtained through the formation of large operating units. Agencies dealing in farm products must have volume and they will more readily make contacts with large cooperative units.

"There is some danger, however, that when emphasis is placed on the development of a big business by business specialists, the control and participation of the farmers may become remote and uncertain. You are familiar with the present tendency toward closer working relationships between cooperative enterprises and other business groups. When these relationships involve contracts with private dealers, or the participation of industrial leaders, the fundamental principle of producer control must be safeguarded. Unless an association is composed of and controlled by producers it is not entitled to the benefits granted associations of producers under the Capper-Volstead Act.

"Cooperatives need assistance in working out technical and economic problems connected with marketing. There is need for a national summarization and evaluation of our knowledge of cooperation and cooperative marketing practices. There is a further need for the extension of the principles and practices of cooperation among farmers. All this points to the need of complete, up-to-date information by the extension people, and of a close coordination of the work of extension and research men in the field of marketing. If we are to have a generation of farmers trained in cooperative marketing, the study of its principles and practices should be part of the curriculum of primary and secondary schools in rural districts. With a background of early systematic instruction we can hope that the farmers of the future will accept cooperation not only as an efficient method of marketing farm products but as a type of organization which integrates and harmonizes the whole business of farming."

Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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VIRGINIA HAS NEW APPLE GRADING AND MARKETING LAW.

The General Assembly of Virginia at its 1927 session passed a law to regulate the grading and marketing of apples. Under this law the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration is directed to establish and promulgate from time to time official standard grades for apples, and to promulgate rules and regulations covering the markings on packages of apples.

Enforcement of the Act is placed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, and in immediate charge of the Director of the Division of Markets. Certain powers are vested in the enforcing officer, namely:

To enter and inspect places where apples are produced, stored, marketed, etc; to appoint the necessary inspectors and prescribe their duties; to forbid the movement of any closed packages of apples found to be in violation of any of the provisions of the Act; to cause to be instituted through the Commonwealth attorneys of the State, prosecutions for violation of the Act.

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NEW AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK DISCUSSES CURRENT MARKETING PROBLEMS.

A generous portion of the Yearbook of Agriculture for 1926, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is devoted to discussions of current marketing problems, by Secretary Jardine and other members of the department. There are nearly 500 pages of agricultural statistics. Practically every aspect of agriculture, from soil preparation and livestock selection to the marketing of the finished products of the farm, is given attention in the volume. Considerable space is given also to the economic and market services and regulatory activities of the department. Particular emphasis is placed in the book on recent discoveries in agriculture, and on the results of research generally. There is also much important data on the progress and problems of farmers' business organizations.

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FEDERAL BARLEY GRADES AMENDED.

On June 17, 1927, the Secretary of Agriculture signed an order making amendments to the official grain standards of the United States for barley (Class 1) to become effective September 15, 1927. The grades affected are No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Barley and No. 1 Feed Barley. The principal change raises the maximum moisture content permitted in these grades from 14.5 per cent to 15.5 per cent with minor changes involving the requirements for sound barley and the percentage of oats and wild oats permitted. The amendments are designed to meet commercial conditions encountered in the inspection and grading of last year's crop.

CONNECTICUT TO HOLD INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION IN AUGUST.

An Institute of Cooperation in which speakers of national prominence in the field of agricultural cooperation will participate is to be held at Storrs, Connecticut, August 16 to 19, under the auspices of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Dr. E. G. Nourse, formerly Professor of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State College, now Chief of the Agricultural Division, Institute of Economics, and Dr. J. T. Horner of the Michigan Agricultural College, an authority on milk marketing, are scheduled to address the Institute.

J. W. Jones of the Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing who has made a special study of tobacco marketing will discuss that topic. Professor A. E. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Dr. R. B. Corbett of the Rhode Island State College, and F. V. Waugh of the Massachusetts Bureau of Markets are also on the program.

While arranged primarily for the directors, officers and managers of cooperatives, the institute is open to all who are interested in the cooperative marketing of farm products or the buying of farm supplies.

TO ISSUE SEASONAL REPORTS ON COTTON GRADES AND STAPLES.

Issuance of reports on the commercial grades and staples of cotton ginned in two typical districts of the Cotton Belt will begin October 1, by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under authority of an Act of Congress passed at the recent session. Other reports will be made the first day of November, December, January, March and May, as of the first day of the preceding month. It is planned to make a record of the grade and staple length of the cotton as it is ginned.

An office of the bureau will be established July 1 at Atlanta, Georgia, for carrying on the work in the Atlantic area. A similar office is to be established at Dallas, Texas, about August 1. Arrangements are to be made with a large number of ginners in Georgia and in the dry land cotton sledding areas of Southwest Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas. Samples will be obtained representative of the growths of the cottons of these areas to form the basis of the monthly reports.

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BEEF CATTLE PRICES HIGHEST IN SEVEN YEARS.

Beef cattle this spring have sold the highest for the season since 1920 when prices were on a high level because of war inflation. All classes and grades of cattle have participated in the advance, the general price increase over last year and the five-year average ranging from 12 to 27 per cent. The present comparatively high price level is attributed partly to the fact that receipts of all cattle at the principal Corn-Belt and eastern markets were 4 per cent smaller during the first four months of this year than during the same period last year.

DR. THATCHER TO BE PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, for the past six years Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has resigned as head of that institution to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. Dr. Thatcher's resignation will become effective September 1.

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CORN BORER LAW IS VALID SAYS APPEALS COURT.

What was regarded as a test case of the constitutionality of the law on which the 1927 corn borer control regulations were based, has after a first defeat turned out to be a victory for the State and Federal governments.

The district court of appeals at Toledo, Ohio, has dissolved an injunction filed by John C. VanGunten, Lucas County farmer, to prevent clean-up by borer control officials of the corn crop remnants in his 18-acre field of winter wheat. Common Pleas Court, four judges to one, had previously granted VanGunten a permanent injunction.

The Court of Appeals held that the law governing the corn borer control work was constitutional and valid, and that regulations issued under the law by C.V. Truax, State Director of Agriculture, were valid and enforceable, and must be complied with.

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SERIES OF DAIRY SITUATION MEETINGS BEING HELD IN NEW YORK STATE.

A series of sixty dairy situation meetings in milk producing counties of New York State, is being held by the New York State Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, according to a communication

from V. B. Hart, Farm Management Demonstrator.

"Last year," Mr. Hart reports, "there was almost a shortage of whole milk for New York City during the late fall and early winter. At a conference of representatives of milk marketing organizations, milk dealers, and the Board of Health of New York City, Dr. Harris, Commissioner of Board of Health of New York City, recommended an increase of one cent a quart to the consumer, effective next fall, and also stated that if the present New York milk shed could produce enough milk for New York City, he would not approve plants in outside areas.

"Our job, on these milk meetings, has been to present the facts and figures on the things which effect the supply and demand of milk and the Animal Husbandry men have been telling the farmers how to feed

during the summer in order to get more milk next fall."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES ASSIST RAILROADS IN MEETING FARM PROBLEMS.

The first official representation of agricultural colleges on a shipper's advisory board occurred June 15 when one man from each of the states, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, met in Wichita, Kansas, as the agricultural extension service committee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board.

The board discussed shipping problems with representatives of the various lines of industry to determine policies that will be most

beneficial to both railroad companies and their patrons.

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WARREN W. OLEY APPOINTED NEW JERSEY MARKETING ASSISTANT.

Appointment of Warren W. Oley as marketing assistant of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, effective August 1, has been announced by the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Oley now is general manager of the 3,200-acre Del-Bay Farms, formerly known as Seabrook Farms, at Bridgeton. He is a graduate of the New Jersey State Agricultural College.

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LINTERS TRADING RULES ADOPTED BY COTTON SEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION.

A complete set of trading rules covering transactions in cotton linters was adopted by the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at its annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., May 26. The rules provide that "in all contracts for specific grades of linters the grades of the Official Standards of the United States for American Cotton Linters shall be used or implied, unless purchases are made on actual samples or types.

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KENTUCKY APPOINTS GORDON B. NANCE AS EXTENSION AGENT IN MARKETING.

Gordon B. Nance has been appointed Extension Agent in Marketing for the University of Kentucky. He is a graduate of the University and has been engaged in county agent work in Kentucky for several years. Dana G. Card, Assistant in Marketing, reports that "our extension activities will be built around a general program of education with special projects relating to some of our most important products."

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TENANT FARMERS IN 1925 comprised 38.6 per cent of all the farm operators in the United States. More than nine-tenths of the country's rented farms are owned by landlords who live nearby, only 5 per cent of the rented farms being owned by absentee landlords.

DAMAGES FROM DELAYED SHIFMENT OF CATTLE

This is an action by J. M. Bradshaw against the Rock Island Rail-road Company for damages from delayed shipment of cattle. From judgment for plaintiff the defendant appeals. Affirmed. (Supreme Court of Oklahoma, March, 1927.) The shipper alleged that he delivered to the defendant, the railroad, 87 head of cattle for shipment over its lines and its connecting line, the Clinton and Oklahoma Western Railroad, to Cheyenne, Oklahoma; that shipment took 72 hours in going from Oklahoma City to Cheyenne, a distance of 145 miles; that upon reaching destination four head of cattle were dead and all the rest more or less bruised and injured by reason of negligent handling and delay in shipment.

It was stated as the settled rule of the court that in such an action to recover damages for injuries to a shipment of livestock where the evidence shows that the stock was delivered to the transportation company in good condition and after an unusual delay the shipment reached its destination in a damaged condition a prima facic case of negligence is established, the burden then shifting to the carrier to excuse such negligence, and it becomes a question for the jury to determine from the evidence whether such negligence is excused.

The court found that the evidence showed conclusively that the cattle were in fairly good condition when loaded at Oklahoma City, that they were reported by railroad witnesses to be in good condition at other stations along the line, but that they reached Clinton, a further station, in the damaged condition alleged in the plaintiff's petition, and that they were delayed something like 48 hours beyond the usual time for shipping from Oklahoma City to Cheyenne.

- H. F. Fitts.

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PUBLICATIONS.

"List of Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fruit and Vegetable Containers, Revised to June 1927," mimeograph publication by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing California Plums and Prunes, Season 1926," mimcograph publication by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing Western New York Peaches, Season 1926, " mimeograph publication by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Requirements and Costs for Picking, Snapping and Sledding Cotton in Western Texas and Oklahoma," multigraph report by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Farm Taxes and Assessments in Massachusetts," Bulletins 235 by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Home-Cured Pork," Bulletin 273 by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 29, 1927.

GRAPE CLEARING-HOUSE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA.



Vol. 7, No. 26.

Plans for a California clearing house to furnish grape growers there with daily information on prices and shipments of grapes to aid in more orderly distribution of the crop are being developed by growers, shippers and railroad officials in California with the assistance of the California Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The clearing house would start operations about July 15 and continue during the grape shipping season. The plan provides for the establishment of a central office in San Francisco with C. E. Schultz of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in charge. Both the bureau and the California Department of Agriculture will be represented by Wells A. Sherman, recently appointed Director of the California Bureau of Markets, who will keep in close touch with the situation.

Under a contract te be entered into by individual shippers and the California Vineyardists Association, each shipper will agree to furnish to Mr. Schultz a daily detailed record of his sales and of quotations wired out by him. This information will be compiled under Mr. Schultz' direction so as to show the number of carloads of each variety and grade sold at different prices, and to show the prices which shippers are asking for certain varieties and grades without revealing the identity of any of the individual transactions.

Railroads will furnish Mr. Schultz with records which will enable him to determine and publish information on the number of cars of each variety of grapes forwarded East and North through California gateways each 24 hours; and the destination of cars by classes (white juice, black juice and table) when such cars pass through California gateways; Salt Lake City, Ogden, Belin, El Paso, Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. This will be supplemented by reports from the principal Eastern markets showing the number of carloads of each

class arrived on track and unloaded each 24 hours.

The statistical reports will be mailed by the California Vineyardists Association to each shipper-member of the clearing house. An executive committee of the clearing house will also issue certain general recommendations with regard to volume to be moved from California and other pertinent matters which will accompany the statistical reports. It is proposed to work actively through district organizations of the shipper members of the clearing house in enforcing the recommendations of the executive committee and in working out any temporary or permanent programs that seem necessary.

All expenses of the clearing house except the salary of Mr. Schultz are to be paid by the California Vineyardists Association from fees charged for the clearing house service.

Agriculture, Washington, Dept

GENERAL MARKETING TREND TOWARD LIGHTER PACKAGES.

A general tendency to use lighter packages in marketing farm crops was evidenced at a meeting of potato growers, dealers, and workers of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, at Allentown, N. J., last week.

Potato growers seemed especially interested in the 120-pound sack, although the 150-pound package now is used generally in New Jersey. A package exhibit was displayed by the Department of Agriculture, and an exhibit showing the common diseases of potatoes and methods of control.

THREE STATES COOPERATE IN APPLE INDUSTRY SURVEY.

Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia are making a joint study of apple production and marketing in the entire Cumberland-Shenandoah region, according to announcement by Dr. A. J. Dadisman, head of the Department of Farm Economics, West Virginia University.

Marketing has proved to be the outstanding problem revealed in the study thus far. Berkeley County, W. Va., alone produces 2,000 carloads of apples during a good season, it is reported, and with the other counties in the apple section producing proportionately, an efficient marketing system must be developed to secure a fair return.

Production problems were studied during the summer of 1926, and this summer a study is being made of market demands, methods of marketing, cost to consumers, and demands for apples by consumers. Those in charge of the study hope that the results will be published early in 1928.

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PENNSYLVANIA ROADS ARE PATROLLED TO STOP JAPANESE BEETLE SPREAD.

All important roads leading out of the Japanese beetle quarantine area in southeastern Pennsylvania are being patrolled and inspections made of vehicles to check the spread of the beetle in farm products and cut flowers, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. Patrol work started June 15 and will continue until October 15.

In addition to the road patrols, offices for district supervisors have been established at Lancaster, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Allentown, Hamburg, Oxford (Chester County), and Norristown. These supervisors will certify products for transportation from the beetle area.

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"VIRGINIA FARM STATISTICS, 1926", have been issued in a bulletin by the Virginia Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultura! Statistics.

WHEAT HARVEST IS ON BUT CROP GROWTH IS SLOW.

Crop production this season is still behind schedule despite some improvement in conditions the past month, according to the July issue of "The Agricultural Situation" published by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Haying and wheat harvest have nearly overtaken spring planting this year," says the report. "Winter wheat harvest is now coming into full swing and haying is in general progress. One thing the country has this season is a crop of grass. Corn, potatoes, and the spring grains are still behind time though they made progress during June. Corn has a very poor start but a cool, wet season does not necessarily mean crop failure. In the past, the yield of corn has averaged above normal in the wet seasons although temperature averaged below normal in those seasons. Notwithstanding that warm weather is favorable to corn, the records of the past 36 years indicate that the amount of rainfall is the dominant factor governing the yield of corn.

"Wheat harvest is now moving up through Kansas and new wheat is becoming plentiful in the southwestern markets. The early threshings have been disappointing both in yield and weight. In Kansas, the rains last month damaged the grain and seriously handicapped the harvest but in Nebraska conditions are good and the outlook is for a record crop in that state. Spring wheat is making excellent growth in the North,

with similar reports from Canada.

"The month has been one of improvement in the South. Rains have broken the serious drought in both the Southeast and Southwest. In the flooded central valleys immediate planting followed the retreating waters and farmers have been working nights in the effort to bring cultivation. to normal. Cotton is making a fair though rather spotted progress. The whole cotton situation has become much more promising than was thought

possible two months ago.

The recent rise in cotton prices has been part of a rather broader price readjustment. It has been a sort of leveling-out process, such low-priced products as cotton, corn, and cattle advancing while relatively higher-priced hogs, eggs, and butter declined. One important result has been to wipe out the exceptional spread between corn and hog prices which has been so favorable to feeders for more than a year. Cattle, on the other hand, now have the highest unit exchange value in eight years.

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IOWA FARM INCOME HAS INCREASED ANNUALLY IN LAST SIX YEARS.

The gross income of Iowa farmers has increased annually since the low point of the depression in 1921, according to a study completed recently by the agricultural economists at Iowa State College. The study included ten of the state's leading agricultural products. Using 1920 prices as an index of 100, the index of gross income in 1921 was 62; in 1922 it was 68; in 1923 it was 78; in 1924 it was 80; in 1925 it was 84, and in 1926 it was 92. Hogs contributed nearly half of the income.

THINESSEE FARWERS PROFIT THROUGH WOOL POOLS.

Tennessee farmers increased their returns on 256,000 pounds of wool sold in 26 pools during May, by \$12,822, the University of Tennessee Division of Extension has announced. The total amount received for wool handled in the pools was \$97,227. The average price received for clear wool was 40 cents per pound while the average for all grades was approximately 38 cents.

Some 1,645 farmers in 30 counties consigned wool to the sales, the quantity of wool handled being about one-fourth of the wool produced in Tennessee this year. The pools are reported to have resulted in a marked improvement in the quality and preparation of wool for market, due to the practical lessons growers have received in seeing their wool graded and sold the high bidder on a quality basis.

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NEW FEDERAL PRODUCE INSPECTION OFFICE OPENED AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A permanent office for the inspection of fruits and vegetables has been opened at Springfield, Mass., by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in response to insistent demands of the trade and railroads. The following markets will be served by the Springfield office: Burlington and Bellows Falls, Vermont; North Adams, Pittsfield, Holyoke, Northamption, South Deerfield, Greenfield and Palmer, Mass. The address of the new office is Room 314, 33 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass, Bolling Hall, recently of the New York staff, will be in charge.

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CALIFORNIA STANDARD APPLE ACT EFFECTIVE JULY 29.

The California Standard Apple Act, amended 1927, becomes effective July 29. The following are important changes in the provisions:

Instead of requiring all "Fancy" and "C" grade apples to be packed, two additional grades "Fancy loose" and "C loose" are provided.

The cooking varieties, Red Astrachan, White Astrachan, Alexander and Boitigheimer, are no longer required to be mature for "Fancy" and "C" grades.

Internal browning, which cannot be detected by external examination or pressure, shall be allowed in "Unclassified" grade

An entire lit must average within the tolerance of the grade used, and not more than one-fourth of the packages in the lot shall exceed the tolerance by more than one-half of the tolerance allowed.

The half-box is an added standard container,

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"FERTILIZER STATISTICS FOR TEXAS," have been published in a bulletin by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (Bulletin 350).

GRAZING REGULATION IMPROVES CARRYING CAPACITY OF RANGES.

Systematic control of grazing in the National Forests has increased their productivity by 25 per cent, according to W. R. Chapline, in charge of range research in the U. S. Forest Service.

Mr. Chapline declares there are still 250,000,000 acres of range land in the unappropriated and unreserved public domain with its intermingled State and private lands, on which grazing is inadequately controlled. These lands are losing their vegetation rapidly and being left open to soil erosion which paves the way for unfitting them for any use at all.

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NO RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF GREEN CORN IN BORER QUARANTINE AREA.

A statement that the movement of green corn is not to be restricted within the area now quarantined on account of the European corn borer has been issued by the Federal Horticultural Board following a conference of the Board with State agricultural officials and produce interests.

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FEDERAL PIG SURVEY SHOWS INCREASED PRODUCTION THIS SPRING.

An increase of 3 1/2 per cent or 1,800,000 head in the spring pig crop this year as compared with last spring is reported in the June 1 pig survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Post Office Department.

Although the report indicates an increase in sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing, the present unfavorable feeding ratio between corn and hog prices and the poor corn crop prospects indicate the probability of a decrease rather than an increase in the fall pig crop this year in the Corn Belt, but some increase seems probable in other regions, the bureau says.

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NEW JERSEY FOULTRYMEN PLAN LARGE EXHIBIT AT ATLANTIC CITY

What is expected to be one of the largest poultry expositions in the country is to be held at Atlantic City. N.J. in October under the auspices of the New Jersey State Poultry Association. There will be six major divisions including a purebred poultry show, an exhibit of producing stock, an egg show, a poultry meat show, and educational exhibits and model buildings and equipment. One of the large steel piers at Atlantic City has been leased for the exhibition. The department of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey Experiment Station is cooperating with the State Poultry Association in arranging for the various exhibits.

LIABILITY ON CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF TURKEYS

W. M. Browning & Co. sued Pennington Produce Co. in the District Court of Hill County, Texas, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract for the purchase of two carloads of dressed turkeys. The breach alleged consisted of defendant's failure to accept said turkeys and pay for them. Judgment for plaintiff for the difference between the contract price of the turkeys and the net proceeds received from the resale. From said judgment defendant appealed. Judgment affirmed by Court of Civil Appeals of Texas (April 1927). 293 S.W. 935.

Plaintiff alleged and evidence showed that defendant bought the turkeys to be delivered at Hillsboro; that defendant requested that they be shipped to New York to plaintiff's order; that it told plaintiff it would send a man to Hillsboro to take up bills of lading and pay for the turkeys; that defendant subsequently instructed plaintiff to attach bills of lading to drafts on a firm in New York who would pay; that plaintiff did so, but that the firm refused to pay; that defendant was so advised and then claimed the turkeys were rotten and declined to receive and pay for them; that plaintiff went to New York and examined the turkeys and found them in sound, marketable condition; and that he then advised defendant he would sell the turkeys for defendant's account and hold it responsible for any loss sustained.

The gist of defendant's contention was that delivery of the turkeys to a common carrier in accordance with contract of sale and purchase vested in it the title thereto, and that plaintiff's only remedy was to sue for the contract price.

According to the court, the general rule seems to be that delivery of merchandise to a common carrier, to be transported at the expense of the purchaser, vests in such purchaser the title to such property notwithstanding the same may be consigned to the seller and bill of lading attached to a draft on the purchaser for the contract price. In such cases the purchaser is not entitled to possession without the consent of the seller until he has paid such draft. Cases are cited in support of this ruling. The seller in such a case would have a lien on the property to secure the purchase price and the right to retain possession until the price has been paid, notwithstanding title thereto may have passed to the purchaser. One of the remedies provided by law for the protection of the seller where the purchaser refuses to accept the property and pay the draft is the right to resell the property for the best price obtainable and recover the difference between the contract price and the price realized by the sale. The evidence supports the plaintiff's allegation to this effect and justifies the judgment of the lower court.

Other contentions were covered by the court and disposed of in its opinion.